

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

The Monitor's view

Italy's communist vote

The task of governing Italy can only have been made more difficult by the strong Communist gains in last week's local elections.

The Communists' 8 percent gain and the Christian Democrats' loss of 3 percent in the total national balloting have narrowed the margin between Italy's strongest political parties to a scant 2 percent. Such shifts in ballot power might not seem significant to observers from other democratic countries. But in Italy, where relative party strengths have varied only minutely since the modern Italian Government was formed after World War II, they are taken as portentous.

Whether the regional election results will lead to the participation of the Communists in the national Parliament remains problematic. The Communists have been pushing hard to achieve such an "historic compromise." In one of the ironies typical of Italian politics, they sympathized with the church's position in last year's important national referendum on divorce. They have sought to win respectability through efficient administration of the many city, town, and other governments they control. And, to avoid a potentially serious backlash from the authoritarian steps of Portugal's leftist regime, Italy's Communists disapproved of the line being taken by their Portuguese counterparts.

The Italian Communists benefitted from several factors. The party's backing has long had more of a protest than ideological nature. Waves of kidnappings and violence, the national economic austerity program made necessary by the energy crisis, plus the chronic dissatisfaction with health care, housing, and the tax structure — all this made an electoral slap at the ruling Christian Democrats seem likely. And the Roman Catholic hierarchy for the first time failed to explicitly advise voting for the Christian Democrats, but instead declared citizens should vote according to their consciences.

The Communists will insist more intently that the "historic compromise" be made. Another national election might soon be called.

But Italian politics to date have shown a remarkable capacity to absorb shocks, like last year's divorce vote and last week's Communist advances, without much change. A crisis provokes much comment but the same familiar leaders emerge after the dust settles.

Italy's Western democratic friends, concerned about the weakening southern flank of NATO as well as Italy's vitality as a trade and cultural partner, hope its political resourcefulness will minimize the risks of the startling Communist gains.

The clocks go back in Saigon

The clocks of Saigon have been set to Hanoi time, and the symbolism is all too starkly apt. As the hands were moved forward an hour, freedom was set back again with the expulsion of two more foreign journalists, one American, one Japanese. This brings to a dozen the number of foreign correspondents ousted from South Vietnam since the end of the war, April 30. Thus the shutters are closing on the aftermath of communist victory — not an encouraging sign of what's behind them.

Imagine the version of the war and the Thieu regime which the world would have had if limited to official handouts, without the correctives supplied by correspondents. South Vietnam's own press was controlled but not extinguished, and reporters proudly citing their shifting increments of freedom.

It can only be hoped that such increments return, and grow as the communist regime is tested according to the belief held by some that its ultimate aims are more nationalistic than totalitarian. But the hope and belief grow paler as only one newspaper, an official organ, survives the takeover.

So far there apparently have not been the bloodbath sort of measures predicted under the worst postwar scenario. But known events create pessimism about those now being kept more and more hidden. Labor unions; repressed, elected assembly; ignored, books; burned.

And consider the Provisional Revolutionary

Government, that organization which, despite its ties with Hanoi, was to represent the people of South Vietnam. There is speculation that it might have been in a better position if negotiations had been started in time to conclude the war before the Hanoi military forces overran Saigon. But, as it is, the PRG is seen to have hardly any voice.

Even on the humanitarian question of the MIAs (persons missing in action), Hanoi seems to be putting a price on them — no aid to Hanoi, no action on MIAs. And Vietnamese forces attack Cambodian forces on a disputed island amidst a conspicuous absence of the sort of criticism which said the U.S. should have pursued diplomacy further before reappearing the Mayaguez.

Clearly economic aid to Hanoi should not be given under extortion in regard to the MIAs. Yet U.S. participation in international humanitarian aid to the Vietnamese people cannot forever be ruled out as an avenue to be discussed in the interest of the eventual living-together of Indo-China with the rest of the world. Nevertheless, while moving away from hostility, as with the globe's other authoritarian regimes of the left and right, Americans ought to make their own sense of priorities, abundantly clear: Just because Americans are out of Vietnam they cannot ignore the losses of human rights taking place there. These — and not the clocks — must be moved forward.

Marianas plebiscite

June 17's plebiscite in the Marianas Islands presents a unique case in the history of

While the Defense Department has no

plebiscite, the question of future status there, particularly important with recent setbacks in Southeast Asia.

The strongest common bond among the six districts comprising Micronesia, of which the Marianas are a part, has been foreign domination. Under a United Nations arrangement, the U.S. has administered the 2,141 Micronesian islands as a trust territory since 1947.

The Marianas have generally been closer to the United States than have the other districts and have expressed interest in joining the U.S. since 1950. The plebiscite agreement, which will have to be approved by Congress, includes U.S. citizenship for the 14,000 inhabitants, \$140 million in aid over the next seven years, and the leasing of more than 16,000 acres to the U.S. military for "full and unrestricted" use over the next century.

about the status of the islands. The Defense Department has no

Representatives of the other Micronesian districts criticize the special agreement with the Marianas, expressing fear that separation of that portion of the trust territory will prevent any chance for the future unity of Micronesia.

If the arrangement is approved, the most important part will be the future economic and political development of the Marianas. The United Nations Visiting Mission reported both in 1970 and 1973 that "progress (had) been disappointingly small." It is with this kind of development that the success or failure of the U.S. Pacific legacy from World War II will be determined — regardless of the plebiscite outcome.



Readers write

Animal cruelty in films

The Monitor story by Arthur Unger telling of the activities of this office in connection with the use of animals in film production, merits high praise and calls for responses to the comments of Jack Valenti (president, Motion Picture Association) and of Kirk Douglas (motion picture star, whose last film "Pose" has been classified as unacceptable by AHA because of actual animal misuse).

Mr. Valenti seems to fear that the Robert

bill (a bill introduced in the California senate which would make it a misdemeanor for an exhibitor to show a picture containing scenes of actual animal cruelty) would be unfair in possibly imposing criminal liability on the exhibitor. This seems considered as too unfair when the exhibitor himself may be looked upon as an accomplice in the cruelty, inasmuch as it is he who sees it on the screen. However, the bill will be groundless as it is most unlikely any filmmaker will invest money in slaughtering and including such scenes in a picture knowing that legally he can be sued for the need for a picture of control.

Mr. Douglas claimed that the picture "Pose" was unacceptable as unacceptable because of actual animal misuse. If the efforts by AHA to prevent animal misuse in film production are so ineffectual as to infringe these laws, we are very sorry for Mr. Douglas. AHA will only provide guidance that will ensure the safety of animal actors. It does so without any threat of punishment. It is the responsibility of film producers — like John Ford, Stanley, etc. — who look to us for guidance.

Harold Goddard
Director, Hollywood
The American Humane Association
Hollywood, Calif.

Letters are welcome. Only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to editing.

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Super K: The spotlights are dimming

By Joseph C. Harsch

What Washington is doing these days about matters of foreign policy may seem puzzling to friends and allies overseas — and to some Americans at home as well. But while unusual, it is not unprecedented. Also, it is a natural reaction to the conditions which surround the conduct of American foreign policy.

Henry A. Kissinger who is Secretary of State (meaning foreign minister in the nomenclature of most other countries) is laboring under three handicaps which to him are unusual and unnatural.

First, he has lost that unique "good guy" status which was his during the Nixon administration. It had given him a privileged position on Capitol Hill. Now, the leading legislators tend to think of him as a "Nixon holdover." So on "the Hill" now he has to work for everything he wants. He cannot take majority support for granted.

Second, Dr. Kissinger is still very much living in the wake of the "collapse" (his word) of the American position in Indo-China. The suddenness and completeness of the American expulsion seems to have come as a personal shock to him. He still worries about the danger of others assuming that it means further American reverses and withdrawals. His speeches disclose an assumption that other countries will see American weakness in current events.

Third, two of his current policies are being restricted by powerful organizations which have mounted massive publicity campaigns. He wants Congress to lift the embargo on U.S. arms to Turkey. The Greek lobby is campaigning against him. He wants Israel to ease its terms for a Middle East settlement. The Zionist lobby is campaigning against him.

The end result of these three new factors in American foreign-policy making is that Dr. Kissinger can no longer afford his accustomed luxury of spending most of his time roaming the world while an admiring, almost adoring, Congress promptly votes him anything he wants. Instead, he has to spend most of his time now in attempted persuasion of the Congress — and American public opinion. It means that for the first time in his public career he is stumping the country in a series of public appearances aimed at bolstering his political position on Capitol Hill.

He is not the first Secretary of State to take to the public lecture platform in defense of beleaguered foreign policies. In early 1850, in the final months before the North Korean armies surged southward, then Secretary of State Dean Acheson stumped the country for "building situations of strength" against what he perceived to be the danger of one or more communist offensives.

In effect he was campaigning against his own colleague in the Cabinet, Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson, who was cutting the defense budget on the ground that the United States had more military power than it needed.

John Foster Dulles was another Secretary of State who conducted his own public-relations program by massive speechmaking across the country.



By William Oakes

Dr. Kissinger, like those two illustrious predecessors, has a double purpose in his speeches. He is speaking at the same time both to the foreign and to the domestic audience. He lets off his annoyance at allies — as in Atlanta this week, at the Turks, the Israelis, and the Thais — for failing to do what he wants them to do. At the same time, he is presumably building strength at home by being critical of allies — which is always popular since (in any country) are always presumed to be self-seeking and unreasonable. It can almost be called an exercise in popular chauvinism.

What are the expected results? With respect to Thailand, is that country as important as at the height of the Vietnam war? The United States is withdrawing from its air bases there. The old SEATO alliance — offering a defense guarantee to Thailand — has become all but meaningless. Chinese-Soviet rivalry has taken the place of an American military presence as the main stabilizing force in Southeast Asia.

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How N. Korean sappers blasted south

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

On the Demilitarized Zone,

Nearly 200 feet underground, Lieutenant Colonel Kwon Yung Sang stepped expertly over the muddy tunnel floor, pointing out places where retreating North Koreans had left mines and booby traps.

The South Korean army officer has become familiar with every twist and turn in the uncompleted, two-mile long tunnel, having led hundreds of visitors through it. The South Koreans are eager to show off the tunnel, extending from North Korea across the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) into South Korea, because in their view it demonstrates the "aggressive intentions" of the North Koreans. Lt. Col. Kwon's tour of the tunnel coincided with the 25th anniversary of the Korean War. It was during the early morning hours of June 25, 1950, while rain swept the rice paddies of the peninsula, that North Korean troops and tanks pushed across the 38th parallel to start the war.

The tunnel is located in the Iron Triangle, one of the famous battle sites of the Korean War, and 28 miles to the northeast of the site where another tunnel was discovered earlier. Lt. Col. Kwon believes that the North Koreans started work on the tunnel four years ago, blasting about ten feet per day through solid granite. "Based on what I've seen," he

told us, we think there may be 16 or 17 other tunnels," the officer said.

American military officers agree that there may be more tunnels, and they say that the North Koreans have moved heavy guns and airfields closer to the DMZ. But any attempt to launch a front assault across the buffer zone would meet with heavy resistance. Flying by helicopter along the southern side of the DMZ, one can see the mine fields and booby traps.

bunkers and anti-tank barriers. A mighty array of artillery pieces points northward.

Following the fall of Saigon at the end of April, widespread fear of an attack from the north swept South Korea and new bunkers and barriers were added to the forward defense lines.

But American officials consider a tropical attack most unlikely. The United States has

Mozambique: a nation is born

By Robin Wright
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lawrence Marques, Mozambique
The countdown is over. The southeast African territory of Mozambique — almost 500 years under Portuguese colonial rule — officially became independent at a wild flag-raising ceremony early June 25.

The jubilation was not confined to the flag raising. Shortly after independence was declared at 12:25 a.m. — 25 minutes late due to a traffic jam that kept the new President, Samora Machel, from the stadium celebration — uncontrolled troops started firing shots into the air. The shooting went on sporadically throughout the day.

When the excitement is over, the government of the newly-declared People's Republic of Mozambique will turn its attention to enacting the stiff socialist measures announced by President Machel during the ceremony and later Wednesday morning when new government officials were installed.

Mr. Machel made it clear that FRELIMO — the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique which waged guerrilla war against the Portuguese — will dominate all aspects of "national reconstruction." In pure Marxist tradition, he said, "The party will be the vanguard of the revolution." In other words, party decisions will be the basis for state action.

But the President did not spell out his government's position on several key issues during the two speeches he made on independence day. Among them: (1) the possible application of sanctions against Rhodesia; (2) exerting pressure on South Africa to change its racial policies; (3) the nationalization of industry in Mozambique; and (4) enforcement of the first "purge" campaign called for by FRELIMO last February.

It is already known that Mozambique will break relations with both South Africa and Rhodesia, but it appears that it will keep its many economic ties with both countries via small trade delegations. It is possible that the government will try to use the sanctions issue as leverage against the white minority regime in Rhodesia — a landlocked country whose main outlets to the world are through Mozambique.

For now, however, the new government appears to feel that internal issues are of primary importance. The President spoke mainly of the role of the party in guiding and politicizing the nine million people of Mozambique.

The new Constitution calls for a 210-member legislative assembly. Members will be elected in single-member constituencies. The first election can be held

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Remembering Wimbledon:

When the No. 1 seed got lost on the train

Wimbledon has scores of memorable anniversaries to its credit: (the idea was born in 1878). Perhaps its most heartfelt celebration was in 1948 after seven hellish wartime years. One of the men who played on that occasion describes the family-party atmosphere that prevailed then.

By Burke Wilkeson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Wimbledon of 1948, as I remember it and played it, was a very special celebration. It was the first post-war Wimbledon, the first in 7 long years. The canvas covering which was stretched across the bomb damage in the

Center Court gallery was a reminder that the intervening years had not been easy. Now it was time to rejoice.

It was also a time of reunion and remembering with former comrades in arms, and in this sense it was a family party. Specifically it was an Anglo-American family party. In addition to the galaxy of official U.S. stars, a half dozen American officers and men from our Occupation Forces in Germany competed, at the special invitation of the All-England Club.

There were no Germans yet, simply because the bad time was still too recent. The French were there in some force, but ex-Wimbledon star Jean Borotra was not yet invited back.



Jack Kramer in action

Europe

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Watergate thriller turns into \$6 million film

Making a movie of a book like "All the President's Men" means working with four "stars": Washington Post reporters Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward; and the actors who portray them—Dustin Hoffman and Robert Redford.

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FOCUS

Picnicking at the opera

By Francis Renny

There are no parts for wild ducks, jet planes and thunder showers in the original score of "Tales from the Vienna Woods," but they tend to be obligatory at the Kenwood Lakeside season. And after 25 years of open air concerts, audiences have come to expect them.

Kenwood House is a moderate sized 18th-century country mansion standing in some 200 acres of wooded parkland on the northern outskirts of London. During the interwar years it was bequeathed to the citizens of London by its owner, Lord Iveagh, together with a choice collection of furniture and paintings, outstanding among which is one of Rembrandt's most poignant self-portraits.

The view from the house was carefully landscaped. From the terrace, lawns swoop down to the edge of a small lake, at the far end of which a focus is provided in the shape of a white rustic bridge. The bridge, in fact, crosses nothing: it is a mere facade without even a footway, but it completes the view perfectly. If it did go anywhere, it would be to the acoustic shell which, during the summer concert season, houses a succession of visiting orchestras. The Kenwood season, which began in

1850, was the idea of the late Frank Wright, musical director of the London parks department, following a visit to the Hollywood Bowl. Till that time London's open air music had been limited to military band concerts—and not without reason.

For even the most dedicated lover of the high classics has to admit that with at least 30 yards of lake between the musicians and the front row of the audience, maybe a stiff wind blowing and the world's airlines stacked up overhead, not every note makes its point. Indeed, for the bulk of the audience who are more than a hundred yards away, a pair of binoculars (to detect when the playing starts) and a miniature score (to follow the quiet passages) are almost essential.

The higher and lower parts get through most of the time, with the trombones turning some pieces into their own private concerto; but the violas and horns might as well stay at home for all the impact they make.

The 25th anniversary concert brought out a crowd of almost ten thousand people. The middle-aged and prosperous paid the usual 50p for deck chairs along the lake-shore, while the young and impecunious got 30p sprawling space on the grassy

slopes behind. London students make a point of coming early with rugs and picnic baskets and taking *dejeuner sur l'herbe*. As the summer progresses (there is a concert every Saturday evening during the season), the banquets seem to become more elaborate. Actual cooking is discouraged by the authorities, but I have seen cold turkeys and hams being carried, and once there were rumors of a sucking pig and quails in aspic. But that was before inflation.

Far away, against a backdrop of towering oak trees, the orchestra begins to gather in its illuminated shell. Those who have come for the music rather than the food are arriving too, and the picture resolutely contracts their space to a room for them. By the time the conductor appears, most of the food and drink have vanished—and it starts to rain. The overture is played to a mushroom forest of umbrellas.

But never mind: it's only the end attempt to frighten off the faint-hearted. By symphony time the rain has stopped, the evening breeze has dropped, and spontaneous applause greets the first really audible movement—even though the acoustics are rather those of an old-fashioned clockwork phonograph. The non effects for the concluding 1813 Overture send the ducks panicking from the reeds; smoke curls through the oaks and in the glassy lake an upside-down orchestra thrusters and saws at the orchestra on dry land.

Africa sings to America

By Dana Adams Schmidt

Washington Kenneth Kaunda, President of Zambia, the founding father of his country, visited the half-dozen elder statesmen of Africa, most of whom were still, head bowed before the grave in Arlington Cemetery of former President John F. Kennedy. He stood for a long time—praying, some said later, pondering, others said, what Kennedy had meant to Africa.

Then suddenly—it took the Americans present quite by surprise, because they had never experienced anything quite like it before—the President of Zambia began to sing. He sang in his own African language, and the 22 members of his official party joined in, to the tune of "Rock of Ages, cleft for me, Let me hide myself in Thee."

This emotional scene a few weeks ago expressed the extraordinary role that the memory of John Kennedy plays in the minds not only of Zambians but of black Africans generally, from the deserts of the Sahel southward to the white man's strongholds in Rhodesia and South Africa. They have elevated him to the pantheon of African heroes, along with Kaunda himself, and the other founding fathers—Nyerere, Kenyatta, Houphouët-Boigny, Senghor, Mobutu, and a few more.

John Kennedy had, of course, won his reputation among Africans in the late fifties when, as senator, he made a famous speech advocating the independence of Algeria, which was then officially an integral part of "metropolitan France." When African freedom fighters came to America he appeared on the same platforms with them. They knew where he stood on civil rights and the need to help the "underdeveloped" nations.

When Kennedy was elected President, before he moved to the White House, while he was still at his home in Georgetown, and before he announced the names of his Cabinet appointments, he made known his selection of Menem (Sonny) Williams as Assistant Secretary for African Affairs. Africa, which had

TRANSATLANTIC VIEW

previously been treated as an appendage of the Bureau for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, was to have a bureau to itself. Williams went to Africa and toured the continent like a candidate for office, making speeches and shaking hands all the way. The Africans loved it.

When African countries began sending ambassadors to Washington, President Kennedy would upset protocol sometimes by turning a planned two-minute formal presentation of credentials into a half-hour chat. When Sekou Toure, President of Guinea, came to Washington President Kennedy embraced him warmly and, ignoring protocol, ushered him into his private quarters to meet Caroline.

The nostalgia the Africans feel now for those days is the more poignant because the promise they discerned in the American President could not be fulfilled. After Kennedy had been cut down by an assassin, President Johnson and those who followed him became immersed in the problems of Vietnam.

In the 11 years that have followed, the Africans have discovered that in the eyes of the world they are unimportant, that very few of the leaders of the great powers, the Soviet Union as well as the United States, care about Africa. In any list of diplomatic or foreign aid priorities Africa is sure to be at the bottom.

Africans console themselves somewhat with the memory of Kennedy. In some parts of Africa it is the custom to wear shirts with pictures on them of tribal or national chiefs, and often the picture of Kennedy is among them. When Africans visit Washington they unfailingly pay their respects at Kennedy's grave, as on a pilgrimage. And some among them, like Kaunda, sing hymns.

President Kaunda continued his unconventional behavior at the White House banquet that night. In reply to President Ford's toast he arose and delivered a 20-minute political speech. He presented the 120 guests, who included Henry Kissinger, with a stern warning that war was coming between the "free-



President and Mrs. Kaunda launch into song.

dom fighters" of southern Africa and white minority, and he pleaded with Americans "not to support our oppressors who could become a conflict between Africa and West."

"The oppressed people have a right answer for us with force," he said, "and all its friends in the world will use them."

The atmosphere might have been strained had not President Ford invited Zambian President, whose reputation goes before him, to give the guests a toast. President Kaunda obliged, with all the pomp of his party gathered together at the White House. President Kaunda took his place on a foot on a gift chair, and his wife to join him. Together while he sang the guitar they sang a Zambian love song.

Belgian King Baudouin: a bit of plain speaking in Moscow

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

The third European reigning monarch to visit Moscow in a month has dared to lecture the Soviets on the advantages of democracy.

In a dinner speech on his first night in the Soviet capital, Belgian King Baudouin eschewed the usual bland platitudes. Such a guest speech from, say, Henry A. Kissinger would have raised Kremlin eyebrows and suggested a bit of rough sailing for détente. And it would probably have been discreetly censored out of the Soviet press.

But little Belgium has nothing to lose by rather plain speaking. And Moscow has nothing to gain by taking offense at those distant relatives of the Romanovs (the royal family of Czarist Russia), whom it has finally wooed into visiting the Soviet Union half a century after the Bolshevik Revolution.

So on the morning after the King's speech at a banquet given by his Soviet host, President Nikolai Podgorny, the Soviet papers continued to laud warm Soviet-Belgian relations. And Pravda even carried the text of the King's speech.

"The Belgian people . . . many centuries ago organized their political, economic, and social life in a way which tries to reconcile individual initiative and collective action and strives to assure the welfare of the community and the happiness of each person, while safeguarding the exercise of civil liberties as well as the inalienable rights of personal conscience," the King said.

"This regime is not without risk," he continued. "But we believe its advantages outweigh its faults, for it permits a common life and progress of men and women of differing convictions."

Implicitly defining the difference between pluralist democracy and Soviet one-party rule, the King said further:

"The existence of different ideologies inside one country as in different nations can result in healthy competition. But in our view the success of any concept of life is not measured by its geographical spread, if it is not an

expression of the free will of the population concerned."

King Baudouin then set forth a Western condition for détente: tolerance of differing systems. With this he implicitly rejected the view of Soviet ideologues that peaceful coexistence is another route to the ultimate victory of communism over capitalism.

The Belgian King quoted Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev in saying that détente must be made "irreversible" and commented:

"This vision we understand in the following fashion: It means creating, not a temporary state of nonuse of force which would allow some to take advantage of the weakness of others, but a situation which will guarantee to each country—no matter what geographical or political group it belongs to—the possibility of living in freedom according to the conceptions expressed by the majority of its citizens."

In this context the King defended both NATO and the European Common Market—which are frequent targets of Soviet polemics—as safeguarding the security of small nations and preventing the outbreak of war.

In addition, the King noted that peace is a special responsibility of the big powers. If these powers cannot manage a "progressive, substantial, and controlled reduction of armaments, and a lessening of the causes of tension in the world, then a deep skepticism will arise about the content of détente and peaceful coexistence."

King Baudouin also appealed to Moscow to join forces with other nations in combatting hunger and in approaching common global problems as members of "the great human family."

The Belgian King visited the Russian Orthodox center of Zagorsk on June 24 and will also travel to Tashkent, Siberia, and Leningrad during his ten-day visit to the Soviet Union.

During the stay his accompanying prime minister and foreign minister have been discussing with their Soviet counterparts the European security conference now nearing a conclusion and the price Belgium will pay for a 20-year supply of Soviet natural gas.

Portugal writes a new page in the textbook of revolution

By Paul Wohl
Written for
The Christian Science Monitor

Portugal has taught Moscow's Marxist-Leninists that in certain countries the armed forces can become a more effective ally of the Communists than workers and peasants.

This is a radical departure from the party's earlier claim that communism can gain power only through revolutionary action of the proletariat.

Although Communists often have tried to infiltrate the Army, the military traditionally has been considered the conservative bastion of the forces of law and order. Now events in Portugal, Latin America, and Middle East countries like Iraq and Somalia have brought about a basic change in the attitude of Soviet style communism toward the military.

French Communists—who are closely linked to the Soviet system—cited a quotation by Marx in support of the new line in the May issue of Cahiers du Communisme: "Through-out its history the army reflects with amazing clarity the history of society."

Dealing with the military coups in Peru, Panama, Ecuador, and Honduras, the French Communist monthly wrote: "To a different degree these four military governments have adopted social measures and introduced structural reforms inspired by what has been achieved in Cuba—reforms violently opposed by the reactionary oligarchy."

These four examples of military regimes are food for thought. There are different kinds of military men—as one knows since

the events in Portugal. The demarcation line between the national liberation movement and the defenders of imperialism is not one between gold braided caps and sombreros, as we are told by those who claim that the army is above and beyond social classes."

In a study of "The Peruvian Revolution and the Communists" the French bi-weekly Est & Ouest in a May issue writes that "henceforth military men no longer are treated as bourgeois reformists," but as "national bourgeois revolutionaries."

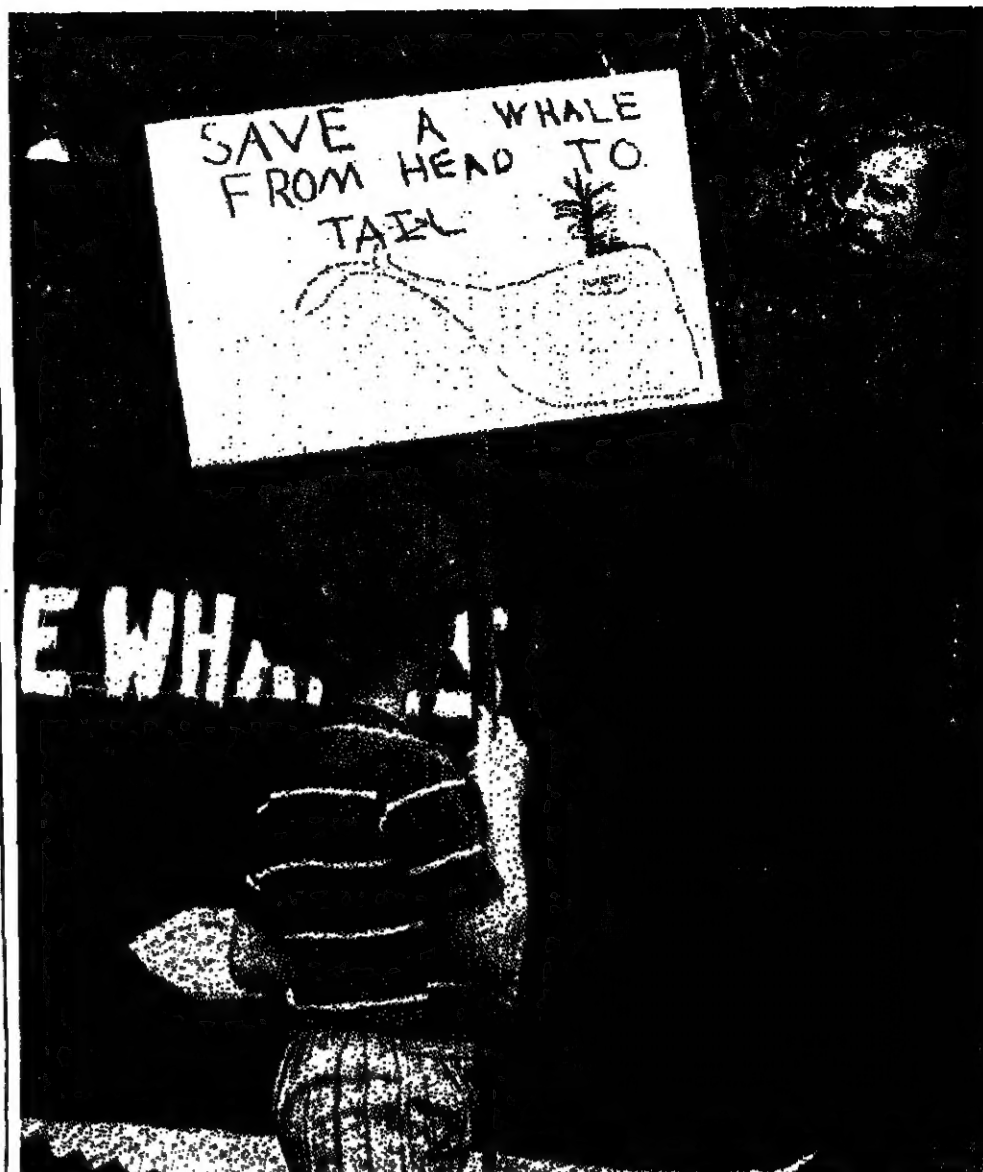
The latest issue of Communism, the theoretical journal of the French Communist Party, has given this new line theoretical underpinning.

"Developments in certain countries (i.e., Portugal, Peru, and others) show a mutual relationship between the proletarian vanguard (what is going on in society), Communist Party, and the army."

"The experience of Portugal and Chile confirm the Marxist-Leninist thesis that an army outside of politics does not exist. The process of social and political differentiation inside the armed forces deepens."

"Progressive organizations, among them the Communists, see in a close alliance with progressive military men . . . a guarantee for a further strengthening of the anti-fascist, general democratic struggle and for a transformation of society."

Long before this theoretical clarification of the Communist line, the Soviets, through diplomatic and commercial channels, have tried to win the armed forces of countries which they were seeking to draw into their orbit.



A youngster does his bit to save the whale

Last chance to save whales says Sir Peter Scott

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London

To the Japanese, the whale is a fish—not a mammal. The ideograph that stands for whale contains an element signifying fish, and the traditional Buddhist prohibition against eating meat does not apply to the whale.

To an American conservationist, one of them said in an interview, the whale "is a unique resource, a fellow traveler on this planet."

The difference in the two viewpoints arouses a small but emotionally charged controversy in relations between the two countries, especially when the annual meeting of the 15-nation International Whaling Commission is on.

This year the commission's session at Riverbank House here in London has been discussing the so-called Australian Amendment—a compromise proposal accepted by the 15 nations after the United States group

The Friends of the Earth and other conservationist groups are still calling for a total ban on whaling. The conservationists organized a mock funeral for a whale June 22 outside the building where the whaling commission opened its conference. Inside, Sir Peter Scott, representing the World Wildlife Fund, told the conference that this was their last chance to take effective action to save whales from extinction.

Today the Soviet Union and Japan are the major whaling countries, accounting for over 80 percent of the annual catch. The United States, once the world's leading whaler, has given up whaling altogether and has strict laws banning the use of whale products. The Soviet Union and Japan each have three whaling fleets that scour the Antarctic each year. But this year the Soviet delegate submitted only two whaling fleets would be used, and the Japanese are also thinking of reducing their fleet because of mounting costs.

The American moratorium proposal never could muster the 11 votes needed for passage because many members knew that it could lead to a "walkout" by the Soviet Union and Japan. Better to have these countries inside the commission had agreeing to some form of regulation than to have them outside and doing what they pleased, ran the argument of some of the delegations.

The Soviet Union catches whales exclusively for their oil, which is used to make high-grade lubricants. The Japanese eat whale meat and use the whale's oil. The Soviet Union sells the meat it does not require to the Japanese, who convert it into sausage meat, pet food, and other uses.

The Japanese consume about 80,000 tons of whale meat each year, from delicacies such as sashimi (raw meat) near the tail to canned foods and stuffing for sausages. Whale meat is served as a protein source in school lunch programs.

There are "protect whale" groups in Japan, where environmental protest groups are almost as active as in Europe and America. But somehow there does not seem to be the strong emotional bias in favor of the whale that exists in the West.

"After all, we never heard of Jonah," said one Japanese delegate.

The Australian compromise proposal separates whales into three categories; those that should be totally protected, like the giant blue whale, which continues to be hunted in the North Pacific; those that should be hunted in the North Atlantic and the Indian Ocean; and those for which a provision would be made for an automatic cutoff in hunting whenever it was determined that their numbers had fallen below the danger level.

The sperm whale, which is primarily of interest to the Soviet Union, the sei whale, and the small minke whale are the only three species that could continue to be hunted if the Australian proposal is adopted.

The skepticism of conservation groups arises from the fact that the International Whaling Commission is a self-policing organization, with no punitive provisions for violations.

"The American moratorium proposal never could muster the 11 votes needed for passage because many members knew that it could lead to a 'walkout' by the Soviet Union and Japan. Better to have these countries inside the commission had agreeing to some form of regulation than to have them outside and doing what they pleased, ran the argument of some of the delegations."

Europe

Brandt aide tried for treason

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The East German agent whose arrest caused the resignation of former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt went on trial last week in a specially built basement courtroom in the industrial city of Düsseldorf.

Guenther Guillaume and his wife Cristel entered West Germany from East Germany in May, 1968, posing as refugees. By 1970 Mr. Guillaume had worked his way up to the position of political aide to Chancellor Brandt. The Guillaumes were arrested on April 24, 1974, on espionage charges, and two weeks later Mr. Brandt resigned, taking the blame for negligence in the case.

Mr. Guillaume is charged with high treason, his wife with treason. The highest penalty is life imprisonment. Some 50 witnesses are to be called and the trial is expected to last about three weeks.

The political world was shocked at the irony of Mr. Brandt's resignation, for it was he who had led his country in the transition from a stand-off position toward the Eastern bloc to a series of agreements with Poland, the Soviet Union, and East Germany that gave concrete form to détente in Europe. For this Mr. Brandt won the Nobel peace prize.

It was Mr. Brandt's image as father figure of moderate social democracy in West Germany that enabled him to lead the change in his country's diplomatic stance.

The opposition Christian Democrats and their allies, the Christian Socialists, will use the spy trial as a base for furthering their arguments of irresponsibility in the chancellery under the Social Democrats.

Over the weekend, for example, Christian Democrat Member of Parliament Walter Wallmann said he hopes the trial will clear up at least one question: why Mr. Brandt, after disclosure of the spy affair, did not clearly declare himself to be no longer impartial in negotiations with East Germany.

Mr. Brandt, who now holds the office of chairman of his party, is still active in East-West affairs.

Mr. Wallmann headed a seven-member parliamentary committee that investigated the spy affair and ended up split along party lines. The committee did agree on several factual points, however: that Mr. Guillaume was under suspicion as early as 1973, that his security clearance was rushed through in 1970, and that both Mr. Brandt and internal security chief Guenter Nollau knew some time before the arrest that the man was suspected.

Opposition criticism will center on two other men as well. One is Dr. Horst Ehmke, who hired Mr. Guillaume and who under Mr. Brandt removed all Christian Democrats from the chancellery bureaucracy.

The other man is Herbert Wehner, chairman of the Social Democrats in Parliament and long his party's chief strategist. Mr. Wallmann claims Mr. Wehner knew about the pending arrest of the accused spies before Mr. Brandt did. The implication is that the right political strategy had to be given priority in the affair.

One effect of the Guillaume affair is increased openness in the government's annual report on internal security. Earlier this month Federal Interior Minister Werner Maltorf reported that despite détente, West Germany faced "unabated" Communist espionage. Editorials in the press complimented the minister for his forthrightness in the report.

It will be impossible, authorities hope, for anyone to bug or intercept the proceedings at the trial which is taking place in the Supreme Court of the state of North Rhine-Westphalia. Everyone entering the courtroom will be subject to a body search for such things as electronic devices, and tape recorders.

The trial will be open, but secret material will be handled in camera.

Some of the material Mr. Guillaume supposedly had access to includes NATO documents.



Brandt and Guillaume (right): little did the Chancellor know

Britain: you can't get a quart out of a pint pot

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey has set a deadline of six weeks for government, business, and the trade unions to reach agreement on a new social contract aimed at bringing inflation in Britain down from 25 percent a year to 10 percent a year.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson warns that "the time available to us is strictly limited."

"There can be no appeal against the immutable laws, which have ruled ever since man became an economic and social animal, that you cannot take a quart out of a pint pot," the Prime Minister told a meeting in East Ham. "Money cannot be spent twice. If it is pre-empted for incomes it is no longer available for social expenditures."

The chancellor's and the Prime Minister's speeches came on the heels of a rail settlement that averted a disastrous national rail strike at the cost of a wage increase of 23.8 percent.

British Rail, the nationalized railway system, has an annual deficit of \$350 million. The new wage settlement will cost an additional \$100 million. Richard Marsh, chairman of British Rail, said the extra money would have to come from within the industry.

"I am not going to spend the rest of my term of service on a bicycle running backwards and forwards to the Treasury with a begging bowl," Mr. Marsh said. Among plans reported to cope with the situation are reductions of the 200,000 work force by 5 percent, reduced train services, and a reduction in investment. "The dream of an expanded railway has taken a massive setback," said Mr. Marsh.

The urgency in Mr. Healey's and Mr. Wilson's comments comes from fears that Britain will not continue to be able to live on borrowed money unless it can convince Arab governments and other holders of sterling that the country will put its economic house in order.



Healey and Wilson warn British public after rail wage settlement

"We must be able to convince the world that we have a policy which will work for getting inflation under control," Mr. Healey said in a speech at Leicester setting an end of July deadline for a new social contract.

Mr. Healey wants this new agreement between government, business and trade unions to be absolutely firm on the level of wage settlements. He knows it will take a combination of wage restraint and acceptance of reduced standards of living for inflation to

be reduced to the 10 percent a year target he has set for September next year.

"Can the car worker, the printer, the miner, the salesman, the company director, and all the rest of us, accept the logic of the case and trust in others," asks the Sunday Times — "that if we all moderate our claims, that if we all accept a fall in our living standards, then in a year's time unemployment (now pushing towards 900,000) will be falling, prices will be rising at half the present rate, and the sacrifices will be more than repaid?"

Scrabble star romps home

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

It takes more than short words to win at Scrabble. But short words are a help. Miss Olive Behan, who teaches remedial English at Chester, won the fifth National Scrabble Championships in grand style Sunday, winning giants like "guardian," "showery," and "evicted" with shorties like "job" and "art," a three-toed sloth, in case you didn't know.

One hundred ten finalists filled the grand ballroom at Quaglin's Hotel Sunday, and the table, with invigilators, stewards, and the chief editor of the massive Oxford English Dictionary as adjudicator, was as exciting as any match at Wimbledon. Miss Vera Lang of London had already scored 1,300 points, while Miss Behan's final game was still going on. Would the slim Miss Behan top Miss Lang's score? More and more Scrabble enthusiasts crowded around Miss Behan's table as she built up her score past the 2,000 mark, which had been the highest of champions. A loud cheer celebrated her final score: 2,000 points or a total of 1,393 over three games.

What words would you use to get yourself out of tight corners?

"Od," for instance, meaning hypothetical force or power? How about the Scottish "one" (one) or "gleg" (alert)? Miss Behan's opponent essayed "yex," meaning a hiccup or sneeze, and alas, it did not bring victory.

"Razez" is a ship with her upper deck set away. "Querit" means to twirl. But Robert Burchfield, the adjudicator, disallowed "yex," "feet," and "zoe." A player has two minutes in which to make a move, and all dubious words are challenged.

Six thousand contestants entered the contest, submitting scores and exact words used in at least two games. The oldest was a lady in her 80s, the youngest just turned 12. Miss Behan came first in 1972, 11th in 1973, and fourth in 1974.

Wanted: battle tank for 1980s

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The Atlantic alliance's effort to evolve a standard main battle tank for the 1980s could become the next "arms deal of the century," following on the heels of the contest to supply four West European allies with a single new fighter plane, which was won by the American F-16.

Britain and West Germany already are working on a joint tank project. But the West Germans now are thinking of expanding this into a trilateral effort bringing in the Americans.

The market is vast — up to 10,000 tanks to be replaced in the next 15 years. A suspicious U.S. Congress would have to be assured that such a project would not take jobs away from the depressed American motor industry.

Textbooks on tank warfare have had to be revised since the Arab-Israeli war of October, 1973. The Soviet T-82 outperformed the American M-48 in that conflict, the American tank's 90-millimeter guns failing to penetrate the heavy Soviet frontal armor.

Britain has emphasized both firepower and armor plating in its tank development. It was Britain that developed the versatile 105-mm gun, since adopted by the Americans. Britain's Chieftain tank, recently selected by the Iranian Army in preference to the West German Leopard 1, is heavily armored and has a 120-millimeter gun. West Germany's Leopard 2, meanwhile, 17 prototypes of which exist already, has an engine twice as powerful as that of the Chieftain. (It also is twice as costly.)

The battle tank for the 1980s, on which the West Germans and the British are working, is expected to combine British firepower and armor with West German speed and maneuverability.



By R. Norman Mathony, staff photographer

British-made Chieftain tanks of the Iranian Army roar past saluting base during military display

Any tank battle between Soviet and NATO forces would most probably take place on the north German plain, an area with dips and rills and good tree cover, quite unlike the North African desert where Britain displayed her armored prowess in World War II.

A tank operating on the north German plain requires high maneuverability and great firepower, but not necessarily the range that tanks fighting in the desert need.

The United States has recently developed armor-piercing ammunition that can be fired from a 105-millimeter gun. At short range it

penetration is equal to that of the far heavier 120-millimeter smooth-bore gun used by both West Germans and Britons.

The Pentagon, for its part, has invited the Germans to show off their Leopard 2 in competition with the XM-1, the future American tank for which General Motors and Chrysler have produced prototypes. The XM-1 is designed to replace the M-60, the M-48's successor as the United States' main battle tank.

Perhaps, the Germans reason, the Anglo-German tank project, expanded to include the

United States, could be Europe's contribution to NATO standardization, a recompense for the unquestioned American lead in aviation.

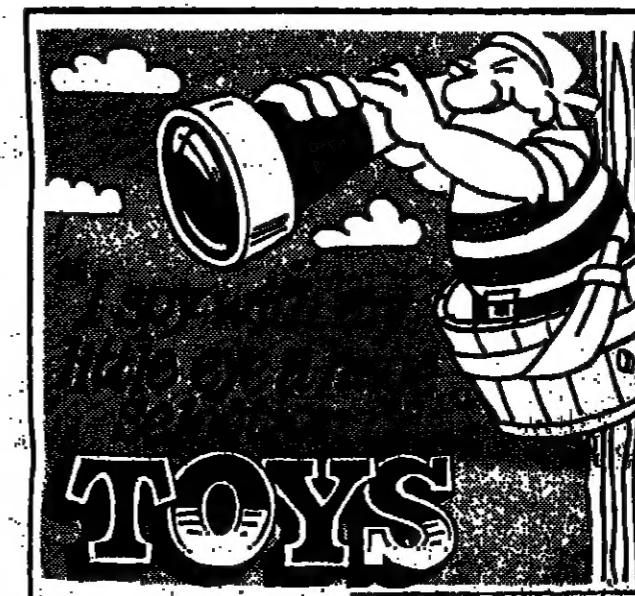
Like airplanes, tanks have become progressively more costly. Iran's switch from the West German Leopard to the British Chieftain was largely for economic reasons: Chieftains cost only half as much as Leopards.

The Leopard 2 will cost something like \$1,200,000 each. West Germany still has 1,380 M-48's, all of which are to be replaced by the Leopard 2. Then will come the turn of the as-yet-unnamed Anglo-German or Anglo-American tank.

Will the Chancellor go cap in hand to Europe?

By David R. Francis
Business and financial editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Sometime soon now monetary officials at the European Community here expect a not entirely welcome caller — British Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey.



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Mr. Healey, they feel, will be seeking Common Market financial aid in getting Britain out of its serious economic plight.

"We will have to help," held a high official at community headquarters here. "European solidarity can now be invoked."

In general, the European bureaucracy was delighted at the solid support Britain gave to its membership in the European Community at the public referendum earlier this month. Nonetheless, there is a touch of wishful thinking here that it would be nice if the British mess would somehow just sink into the sea.

Both in Brussels and in West Germany, however, officials emphasize that the prime responsibility for rescuing Britain lies with the British themselves.

"Europe can help only a little bit," held a top German banker.

So far the United Kingdom has covered its huge balance-of-payments deficit by borrowing in the Eurocurrency market and through the inflow of petrodollars.

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The latest Bank of England quarterly bulletin shows that surplus oil funds continued to flow into London during the first quarter of this year. In recent days, though, the pound has weakened seriously, reflecting the concern with inflation now running at a 25 percent rate in Britain.

The pound has by now been devalued against the dollar by some 28 percent since the December, 1971, Smithsonian agreement in Washington on new parity rates.

One German monetary official noted that the British payments deficit has been almost halved this year to \$3.5 billion rate. But he wondered if it might rise again to \$5 billion or \$6 billion next year — if Britain takes no steps to prevent it. At that higher rate, Britain could have a tough time borrowing enough to pay its international bills, it is reckoned.

If so, the unanswered question is just how Britain would like to be helped financially. Would it want to borrow from the International Monetary Fund? Would it prefer a direct national loan, as Italy last year obtained \$2 billion against gold collateral from West Germany? Or would it like a European Community loan?

The community loan, it is argued here, might have some political advantage. The British Government could take drastic unpleasant measures to bring the economy into shape and then put the political cap on Brussels.

The official was not adverse to such a political role. He said the Common Market did the same thing last year with Italy, working out a program of restraint mostly with leaders of big business and of the trade unions.

To the satisfaction of officials here, the result of the Italian austerity program has been a dramatic and rapid improvement in the Italian balance of payments.

However, there is considerable pessimism about the British situation. The continentalists feel the United Kingdom is living beyond its means and must suffer a cut in its standard of living. Further, they wonder if the British trade unions are capable of reform and moderation.

One high German banker thought it might take a 50 percent inflation rate to stir the British to the stringent measures needed to stop inflation and increase productivity.

Earlier this month the Common Market finance ministers approved finally a \$3 billion fund for dealing with the petrodollar problem. It will borrow the money from the oil-producing countries and relend it to deficit nations among the nine member states of the community.

The Republic of Ireland has already asked for \$200 million and Italy for \$300 million. The British could be next in line.

Soviet Union

Kremlin gets tough with Japan

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow Japan has become further embroiled in the Sino-Soviet feud with Moscow's issuance of an unusual public warning. Moscow has told Tokyo not to sign an "anti-hegemony" clause in a friendship treaty with Peking, if it wants to maintain good relations with Moscow.

Such a clause would oppose attempts by any nation to become the dominant power in Asia. By implication, it would be directed against China's arch rival, the Soviet Union.

[The day that the official news agency Tass made public the Soviet warning, Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Miki told the Diet (Parliament) that the proposed treaty of peace and friendship between Japan and China was not directed against the Soviet Union. Mr. Miki said the Soviet Union was "mistaking Japan's real intention, and the treaty is not directed against third countries such as the Soviet Union."]

Moscow's warning came in a formal Soviet Government statement to the Japanese Government. The statement was handed to Japanese Ambassador Akira Shigemitsu on June 12, according to a Japanese Embassy spokesman.

The official statement did not specifically name the "anti-hegemony" clause that Peking reportedly wants to include in the Japanese-Chinese friendship treaty now being negotiated. It referred instead to "a provision which the Chinese leaders themselves admit, is aimed, first and foremost, against the Soviet Union."

The statement continued, "Such actions of the Chinese leaders reflect their intent to involve Japan in one form or another in the orbit of their foreign policy."

Moscow originally opposed conclusion of a Japanese-Chinese friendship treaty altogether and suggested a Japanese-Soviet peace treaty as a counterproposal. Tokyo did not wish to conclude a friendship treaty with Moscow prior to signing of a peace treaty formally ending World War II, however. That peace treaty is slated to be signed by Japan and China at the end of the war. Japan and China already have a peace treaty.

As Japanese-Chinese talks proceeded Moscow shifted from opposing the friendship treaty itself to opposing inclusion of Peking's anti-hegemony clause in it. The Soviet press has carried numerous attacks on this clause in recent weeks.

Such a clause was included in the joint U.S.-Chinese statement of 1972. Chinese diplomats have further made it clear that the clause is not aimed at Washington in acknowledging privately that the U.S. is already pulling back from Asia rather than advancing militarily.

The Soviet Government statement did not specify what consequences would follow any Japanese acceptance of an anti-hegemony clause. But in a stiff diplomatic language it said, "The Soviet Union reserves the right to take any measures it deems necessary in response to such actions."

It is in the common interests of Japan and the Soviet Union to give a proper rebuff to any actions of third states which are guided by narrow striving in their attempts to create obstacles to the improvement of Soviet-Japanese relations. The Soviet Union adheres precisely to this line and counts on the same approach by its neighbor Japan.

The Soviet Union has offered Tokyo no carrot along with its stick, one Western observer pointed out. Moscow has not limited at more flexibility in discussing the disputed north Pacific islands if Tokyo rebuffs Peking's approach.



'Scarp' intercontinental ballistic missiles, some 100 feet in length, roll past Lenin's mausoleum in Red Square

Soviet intercontinental missile deployment perturbs American defense planners

By Guy Halverson
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

U.S. officials are watching with concern deployment by the Soviet Union of three new intercontinental missiles — two of them with multiple warheads.

What is not known here is whether the Soviets are merely seeking eventual parity with the large U.S. lead in multiple warheads (MIRVs) or whether they are deliberately seeking a first-strike capability that would enable them to knock out the U.S. land-based missile system.

Meanwhile, the United States is going ahead with its own "counterforce" program — a nuclear policy advocated by Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger that would allow the U.S. to use nuclear warheads in a "limited" nuclear war.

• The Air Force is testing airborne launching of missiles which would give the U.S. a fourth "strike option" beyond the present "nuclear triad" of land, sea, and B-52 nuclear-delivery systems.

Brezhnev's 'terror weapon' makes a splash

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow is playing up Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev's recent proposal to ban development of new weapons more terrible than the H-bomb. It has not elaborated further, however, what weapons the Communist Party leader is thinking of — or how a ban on new technology might function.

Western diplomats say the Soviet Union has not yet made any formal proposal concerning such a ban. From the buildup the idea is being given here, however, they expect the Soviets will raise the question formally at some point.

They think Moscow would not complicate things by raising this new issue at the present round of U.S.-Soviet strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) that resume June 23. But they think the issue could come up in future bilateral disarmament talks or some other forum.

So far Western diplomats read Mr. Brezhnev's proposal as referring to new weapons

• It has been reported that the Air Force has just received orders to train its bomber crews in fighting a limited nuclear war. Top-secret orders for such new training are reported to have just been sent to Strategic Air Command installations.

• The Defense Department — through its civil-defense offices — is continuing to study large-scale evacuations of American cities in the event of a nuclear attack.

Some congressional critics of the counterforce doctrine believe that the policy may actually enlarge the likelihood of nuclear confrontation between the two superpowers.

Late last week, Secretary Schlesinger announced the Soviets have deployed some 60 missiles with multiple warheads on two different missile carriers and may soon deploy a third capable of carrying MIRVs.

— Some 60 Soviet SS-19 missiles (each carrying six MIRVs) are now deployed.

— The Soviets have deployed 10 SS-17s, which can carry up to four warheads.

— Main attention at the Pentagon remains

fixed on the huge SS-18s. Currently, some 10 SS-18s have been deployed, each carrying only a single warhead, according to the Pentagon. But testing is under way to MIRV the SS-18. During a recent Pacific test, the "W" was tested out with seven warheads, each diverting the multiple warheads of the current U.S. missile systems.

Adding to the controversy here, in an article in the July Reader's Digest, former Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird charges that the Soviets have deliberately violated strategic arms agreements with the U.S. According to Mr. Laird, a confidant to President Ford, the Soviets have "conducted radar tests" for an anti-ballistic-missile system specifically forbidden by the 1972 interim arms agreement.

Under terms of the tentative 1974 Vladivostok agreement, each superpower would be limited to 2,400 delivery vehicles (such as bombers, missiles), of which 1,320 could carry MIRVs. To date, the U.S. has been far ahead in MIRVs, with 550 land-based ballistic missile carriers, and 352 submarine-launched missiles.

across the board. The see no clues to confirm some Western press speculation that Mr. Brezhnev may be focusing on weather-changing capabilities.

In any case, the proposal continues to be lauded prominently in numerous domestic and foreign commentaries carried in the Soviet press.

"In the past week the election speech of Soviet Communist Party Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev on June 13 has been at the center of attention of the international public and world press," began Pravda's weekly review of international affairs of June 22. "It was a most important political document."

Later the review added that Mr. Brezhnev's "proposal to ban creation of new types of weapons of mass destruction called forth a wide resonance everywhere."

Similarly, on June 21 Vitali Koriolomov wrote in Pravda, "The new Soviet Initiative, is without doubt a mighty impulse mobilizing the people's energy to still more decisive struggle for durable peace and universal security."

Moscow eclipses Peking in hemisphere influence

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

If there was any lingering doubt that Moscow controls Latin America's Communist parties, it was erased earlier this month when top Communists from around the hemisphere gathered in Havana and adopted a decidedly pro-Soviet platform while simultaneously lambasting China.

Peking was accused of treason and of flirting with "Yankee imperialism." And in their concluding declaration, the delegates from 24 nations in Latin America and the Caribbean "strongly condemned the foreign policy formulated by the Communist Party leadership in China."

Nothing that China is the only Communist nation that did not break relations with Chile after the military coup that ousted the Marxist government of the late President Salvador Allende Gossens, the Havana gathering asserted that China's foreign policy "has its nastiest expression in Latin America where it confabulates with the military junta in Chile."

The declaration accused the Chinese of "plotting with the . . . junta . . . by giving it



Castro: sour relations with Peking

political support, over the blood of thousands of Communists, Socialists, and other patriots killed by brutal repression."

Long-time observers of Communist activity in Latin America say the Havana meeting firmed up as never before Moscow's dominance in Latin America — at the expense of Peking.

Rivalry between Moscow and Peking has

long been a major factor in hemisphere politics. Peking's espousal of greater militancy on the part of Communist parties has led it into conflict with Moscow on numerous occasions.

But pro-Peking groups within the Communist apparatus in Latin America have seldom been able to gain much headway in winning control of Marxist parties and programs. Even when Cuba's leadership was calling for the export of revolution throughout Latin America in the mid 1960s, the control of parties remained with Moscow.

In recent years, Cuba's call for the export of revolution has been muted — due, some observers argue, to pressure from the Soviet Union.

Whether that is the case or not, there is no doubt that Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro follows a generally pro-Moscow policy. The Soviet Union provides a great deal of support for Cuba, something which Communist China has never been able to do.

A number of years ago, Cuban sugar was exchanged for Chinese rice and there was speculation that Havana and Peking might be growing closer. But ever since early 1967 when Dr. Castro excoriated China in a major

policy speech, relations between Havana and Peking have soured.

The Havana meeting also expressed support for Portugal's new leftist leadership and offered to support any movement that opposes "Yankee imperialism."

The language used against the United States, however, was less vehement than that used on other occasions over the past decade at meetings in which the Communist Party leadership took part.

Much of the attack on the United States was indirect — as in an accusation that the Chinese "flirt with Yankee imperialism" and defend the presence of the United States in Asia and Europe.

There was a good deal of praise in the Havana declaration for non-Communist leadership in Latin America. It specifically mentioned Venezuela and lauded President Carlos Andres Perez's decision to nationalize foreign oil properties.

In this connection, the declaration sought to draw a distinction between not being a Communist and being anti-Communist. "If anti-imperialist unity is indispensable, the unity within it, of all left-wing forces, is still more essential," it said.

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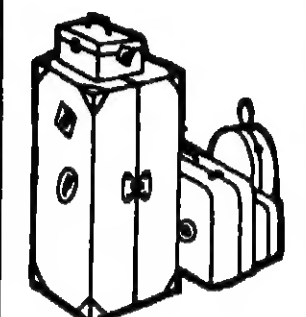
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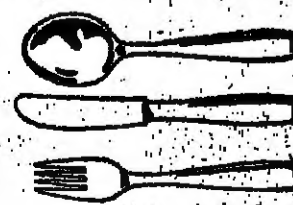
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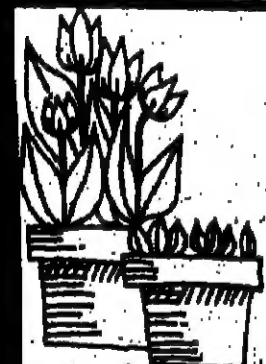
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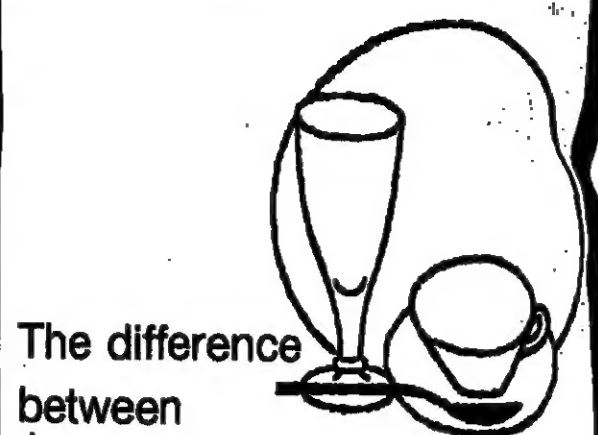
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Middle East

Angry Turks threaten to close U.S. military bases

A grace period offered

By Sam Cohen
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Istanbul
Turkey intends to change its bilateral defense treaties with the United States even if the U.S. Congress soon lifts its current embargo on arms deliveries to Turkey, Turkish officials say.

Premier Suleyman Demirel's government has given the U.S. a grace period of 30 days to start talks for revision of the agreements, which provide for the stationing of American military installations and personnel in this country. It also has announced that long-term security for the military installations will be ended as of July 17, whether or not the U.S. agrees to these talks.

Foreign Minister Ihsan Caglayangil said in a televised interview that Turkey saw no possibility for the continuation of the bilateral defense treaties with the U.S. in their present form. "These agreements are no longer in force since they have been broken unilaterally by the U.S.," he said.

Turkey will inform the U.S. Government within 30 days under what conditions it wants to pursue military cooperation with the U.S., he added. He also said that the new status of the bases would not undermine the defense of the Western alliance.

Informed sources told this correspondent that if the arms ban is not ended soon, Turkey will close down those U.S. installations which are regarded here as of no value to Turkey or to the common Western defense but solely of importance to the Pentagon. This would be done immediately after the end of the 30-day grace period on July 17, regardless of the negotiations for a revision of the bilateral military agreements.

However, if Congress decides to lift the arms embargo before the July 17 deadline, the Turkish Government will not take any immediate action on the U.S. installations but will still seek a revision of the bilateral agreements.

Officials here say the government's decision to insist on a revision of the defense agreements "marks a turning point in Turkey's relationship with the U.S."

Mr. Demirel and his government are facing severe attacks by the opposition and a sizable segment of public opinion for giving the U.S. a one-month grace period.

Former Premier Bulent Ecevit, leader of the opposition Republican People's Party, said this was the first time in diplomatic history that "a country proposed to another country, which had violated an agreement, to hold talks on the measures that it would take."

Almost all independent and opposition



By Sven Simon
Turkish Premier Suleyman Demirel

newspapers have accused Mr. Demirel of weakness toward the U.S. by failing to put into force immediately the contingency plans drafted by experts.

Observers feel that mounting pressure on Mr. Demirel's shaky four-party coalition government could touch off a serious political crisis in Turkey leading to more trouble for U.S.-Turkish relations.

Alternatives for the Pentagon

By Guy Halverson
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
If the U.S. is forced out of its Turkish military bases, the Pentagon would be faced with limited alternatives:

- A "fallback" to the Mediterranean Sixth Fleet for the important intelligence-gathering functions currently undertaken in Turkey. The U.S. already maintains such functions in the Sixth Fleet.

- Greater use of intelligence "overflights" throughout the Mediterranean region.

- Moving intelligence activities from Turkey to West Germany, Italy, or Greece. Crete, for example, is considered a perfect site for a large and relatively secure intelligence base.

West Germany, however, is a long way from the south central Soviet Union, and there is concern about the long-term role of Italy in NATO, given recent electoral gains by Italy's Communist Party.

Turkey, angered at the continuing congressional arms embargo, has announced that the status of U.S. installations in Turkey might be changed if the embargo is not lifted within 30 days. Congress imposed the embargo Feb. 6, because U.S. military supplies were used in the Turkish landing on Cyprus last summer.

Though Pentagon officials are reluctant to comment publicly in detail about the present Turkish bases, with some 7,000 U.S. troops

stationed at roughly 25 installations throughout that nation, it is known that the troops have, basically, logistics, training, and intelligence-gathering roles.

Pentagon officials see Turkey as a vital key to the NATO defense line in southern Europe since Turkey shares a southern border with the U.S.S.R. and is sandwiched between the Mediterranean, where both the Soviet and U.S. Navies have active fleets, and the Black Sea, which berths a sizable Soviet home fleet.

In addition, the supersecret U.S. intelligence monitoring equipment in Turkey is believed to "listen in" on all major internal Soviet communications in the central and south central Soviet Union.

Given the reopening of the Suez Canal, and the Soviet interest in establishing Indian Ocean refueling ports, such as Berbera in Somalia, some Pentagon officials believe the U.S. surveillance posts in Turkey are more important than ever.

The U.S. intelligence-gathering communications post at Karamursel is believed to be one of the most sophisticated of its type operated by the U.S.

For its part, the Turkish military is considered vital for NATO's southern flank. That formidable military establishment, operating on an annual \$1 billion budget, consists of an Army of 385,000 personnel in 20 divisions, a Navy of 40,000 and a 48,000-man Air Force with 280 combat aircraft.

Syria's stand disappoints Kissinger

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger groping toward new peace moves on the Middle East chessboard picked up a pawn called Syria, studied it carefully and put it back.

The Syrian pawn was not willing to move, he concluded, after an extra session of talks, over breakfast, with Abdel Halim Khaddam, the Syrian Foreign Minister who had on the previous day met President Ford.

Meanwhile, all around the Middle East, and in Moscow other moves were in the making in this strange chess game in which the chessmen all have wills of their own.

The Syrians, it seems, are willing to make a small move, toward an interim settlement on the Golan Heights if the Israelis agree that this is just a step toward a big move that would in a final settlement restore all of Golan to Syria. Nothing less, as Dr. Kissinger rediscovered,

would do. And if Syria did not get what it wanted there was reason to suspect that Syria would not condone another interim agreement between Egypt and Israel.

For Dr. Kissinger not an altogether happy situation, because it might mean that in order to get movement on the Sinai front he also would have to wring from the Israelis a concession in Golan.

Here are some of the other moves the Mideast chessmen have made of late or are planning to make:

Moscow: The Russians, who since the breakdown of Dr. Kissinger's step-by-step mediation in March last year, had been working strenuously toward an overall Geneva peace conference, have given up the effort.

The reason appears to be that the Soviet Union could not get its Arab friends lined up behind an agreed position.

That may leave the field free for Dr. Kissinger to make a comeback effort. But the extent to which the Russians will cooperate with Dr. Kissinger remains in doubt. In

addition to big arms deliveries to Libya they are reported to be sending Syria new electronic equipment.

Cairo: Increasingly at loggerheads with the Soviet Union, the Egyptians are more than ever looking to the U.S. There seems a chance they will give the Israelis enough satisfaction in the form of something like a non-belligerence declaration to enable the Israelis to move back from the strategic passes — if the U.S. can also help solve Egypt's urgent economic problems.

Jerusalem: Premier Yitzhak Rabin and Minister of Defense Shimon Peres have been making speeches about the risks that must be taken for peace, suggesting that they are preparing the Israeli public for some concessions.

Washington: Hardening convictions are discernible at the White House as President Ford takes a firmer grip on foreign policy: that peace in the Middle East is a vital U.S. interest as it is vital not to allow the Middle East to stagnate. It is the view that stagnation could result in war, and a new oil embargo.

Saudi assassination: questions remain

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon
Execution of Prince Faisal ibn Muezz, nephew and murderer of the late King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, has left some questions about the King's assassination last March 25 still unanswered.

In announcing the carrying out of the capital sentence at Jeddah June 18, the Saudi state radio in Riyadh said this was the result of Prince Faisal's conviction of the murder charge after trial by a Sharia (Muslim religious) court.

Initial Saudi statements about the execution mentioned no details of the trial or of several other Saudis, including Prince Faisal's driver, detained shortly after the murder to check their possible implication.

Like Lee Harvey Oswald, the alleged assassin of President John F. Kennedy and Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, convicted of killing Robert Kennedy, Faisal ibn Muezz was first described — in this case by official Saudi spokesmen — as mentally unbalanced.

Early investigation disclosed he had a record of drug conviction during his studies at the University of Colorado. At least one American psychiatrist was among those examining him. Within a week of the murder, the new Saudi Minister of State for Internal Affairs, Prince Nayef, appointed by King Khalid, King Faisal's successor, said Faisal ibn Muezz was in possession of his mental faculties when he committed the murder.

Saudis and foreigners acquainted with Faisal ibn Muezz described him as an eccentric given to using alcohol and drugs. Leftist Arab newspapers, notably Cairo's weekly Rose al-Youssef, were quick to accuse the United States of complicity in the killing. They referred to frequent U.S. speculation about possible U.S. military intervention in the Arab oil states, including Saudi Arabia.

Soviet media quickly took up this refrain and accused the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), prompting a vigorous official denial by the U.S. State Department. Some Western quarters pointed to reports that Faisal ibn Muezz had visited East Germany, an unusual trip for a member of the staunchly anti-Communist Saudi royal family.

But experienced observers of Arab affairs here believe the explanation of the murder might lie in purely Saudi family politics. Faisal ibn Muezz was reported to have been engaged once to a daughter of the late King Saud, who was deposed in 1964 and replaced by King Faisal.

Ex-King Saud's children were removed from all government offices and kept under surveillance. Their travel abroad was restricted and their allowances cut.

The assassin's eldest brother, Prince Khalid ibn Muezz, was killed in Riyadh in 1966, apparently by security forces when he led a group of ultra-religious Saudis in an attempt to storm a television studio broadcasting a program they considered too daring.

Some reports said that Khalid ibn Muezz led an ultra-conservative dissident movement which was spreading



Prince Fahd: ended dissidence

among the tribes until ended by prompt action by Prince Fahd, now the Crown Prince.

Prince Fahd heads a group of seven brothers of the al-Sudayri family, known as the "Seven," who are in key posts and regarded as the most powerful members of King Khalid's present administration.

Palms greased in arms deals

By Ed Townsend
Labor correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Appeals by organized labor to limit overseas expansion of United States business are meeting stiff opposition from business leaders who say such expansion actually creates jobs in the United States.

To industry, new "shackles" on trade would be destructive. To unions, a continuing heavy flow of imports would "destroy tens of thousands more jobs."

The arguments are particularly heated over the growing role of multinational companies. Labor contends that these companies must be curbed. Industry defends multinationals and argues that overseas expansion of U.S. business should be encouraged.

Proposals now before Congress would amend the Trade Act of 1974 to expand the list of countries that qualify for duty-free shipments of manufactured products into the United States. If adopted, as industry says they should be, the volume of imports would increase.

In trade-bill hearings around the United States in recent months, union officials vigorously opposed opening U.S. markets at a time of record U.S. unemployment.

"Even the relatively optimistic projections by the Ford administration show unemployment of six million to eight million workers during the next five years," AFL-CIO officials testified.

In a recent statement to a House subcommittee studying trade legislation, the AFL-CIO warned that the American economy could not stand the shock of duty-free imports with an unemployment rate of 8.9 percent (the rate has since risen to 9.2 percent) because it would inevitably mean further losses of jobs.

"Production cutbacks have been occurring in virtually every type of manufacturing but particularly in those industries where imports from low-wage countries have been rising in recent years," the statement said.

Between 1967 and 1973, imports of manufactured goods from developing nations, those that tariff revisions would benefit most, rose to more than \$8 billion, more than the total imports of all products from those countries in 1967. Wages in the developing countries are generally lower than in the United States — for example, \$1.60 a day in Haiti, 25 cents an hour in Colombia, and \$40 a month in Brazil.

According to the AFL-CIO, the imports from these countries were often produced in the plants of U.S. multinational firms which were encouraged to expand abroad by a combination of U.S. and foreign incentives that benefited them in taxes, labor costs, and other factors.

"The end result is that the multinational companies prosper, the workers are exploited, and the U.S. consumer pays virtually the same price as on U.S.-made goods. For millions of Americans, the loss is even greater: they must absorb losses in their jobs, losses in the tax base, and reductions in living standards," the statement said.

Reuben H. Jones, chairman of the board of General Electric, takes a sharply opposed position: "To argue that the government should be putting shackles on our multinational companies and reducing export-promotion programs is self-destructive," he says. More than eight million U.S. jobs now depend on international trade, and every added billion dollars of exports creates about 60,000 additional jobs, he says.

Mr. Jones contends that the U.S. cannot enjoy the advantages of its growing export market without allowing the entry of foreign goods. "The old-fashioned notion that the U.S. can 'build employment at home by shutting out imports and preventing overseas expansion of U.S.-based companies is a job-destroying theory," Mr. Jones says.



Girl diving into a swimming pool, Sudbury, Massachusetts. By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

Hot summertime weather has arrived in the United States

New York City sheds wool and surplus property

By George Moneyman
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

This is no time to pull the wool over the eyes of budget-conscious New Yorkers: The city is shedding its sheep wool.

City officials were "hot at all sheepish" in announcing that New York City now is selling wool to help fill its depleted coffers. On June 16, the Municipal Service Administration auctioned off 327 pounds of ungraded, unwashed sheep wool to the highest bidder.

More than 100 bidders at the Department of Health's suburban laboratory were recently cheered, with each animal involuntarily donating 8 to 10 pounds of wool to the city. The lab animals, used for experimental purposes, are clipped once a year.

Officials at the Municipal Service Administration explain that Mayor Abraham D. Beame has ordered all city government departments to trim their staffs and services, sparing no effort to save money for the city.

As a result, the Municipal Service Administration has become something of a giant pawn shop, trying to sell off a host of now excess items. For instance, the city is about to sell 200,000 pounds of aluminum scrap that has been salvaged from leftover street-light poles. The poles became excess when new high-intensity lamps were installed. The aluminum scrap can be melted and reused.

The city also auctions off meat scraps from the kitchens of hospitals, schools, and other institutions. The scraps are boiled down and used as fat. Selling at 8 cents a pound, the last batch went for \$18,000.

New York City also is in the animal-selling business, auctioning off a number of its city zoo residents such as a huge bison (which sold for \$800), leopards, jaguars, a baby akunk called "Sweet," and a guinea pig that went for \$2.10.

Bi-weekly, the city sells used vehicles including limousines, fire engines (most 20 years old or older), police cars, dump trucks, lawn mowers, and police scooters.

By far the biggest money-maker is excess real estate.

Old school buildings, brownstones, fire houses, and vacant lots sold for \$1.5 million on May 28. In June, 410 buildings and vacant lots were expected to bring in \$3 million in what officials call the biggest sale of city-owned real estate in a decade. In recent years, city real estate has brought \$7.5 million annually, but this year Mayor Beame has set \$15 million as his target.

The city's wool income pales in comparison, but the mayor is not about to shut the gates on any savings at this point.

Fight over exports warms up

Senate studies fees paid by U.S. firms

By Robert P. Iley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The spreading Senate probe of military arms sales by U.S. manufacturers to foreign nations is dealing with a prime issue: how much money did the firms pay to get agents to sell their weapons?

Accompanying that question are several others the Senate subcommittee on multinational corporations, chaired by Sen. Frank Church (D) of Idaho, expects to ask company witnesses, Lt. Gen. Howard M. Fish:

- How much of that money was to legitimate payments — and how much for bribes to foreign officials to get them to make buying American-made weapons? In early 1973, this month Northrup Corp. admitted paying \$450,000 to an agent in Saudi Arabia, intended to be used to bribe Saudi generals.

- To what extent did the Pentagon and State Department know about bribes to arms makers were using them to sell weapons? If they knew, why did they nothing to forbid them? If they did not know why did they not monitor the firms' sales more closely?

General Fish, director of the Pentagon Defense Security Assistance Agency, would give the subcommittee a Pentagon-completed list of amounts major U.S. arms makers have given their foreign agents abroad in fees for large sales of their weapons to other nations.

Reports circulating in Washington indicate that General Fish told the subcommittee that \$200 million was paid agents on last year's contracts. Since this amount is reported to include only large sales, the committee will want to know approximately how low the full total would be; if that can be estimated.

The Internal Revenue Service has announced it had assigned 300 examiners to probe about 80 large corporations known or suspected to have made illegal donations to foreign officials or campaign donations.

The Fish report is the first public admission of partial confirmation of the charge early this month by Sen. Charles H. Percy (R-Ill.), a subcommittee member, that "the evidence leads to the belief" that Northrup Corporation was "involved in 'accepted practices in the trade.'" The documents in the subcommittee's possession reveal that Northrup copies its sales-promotion strategy from others. . . . Northrup is a case study in the fear of not an isolated case.

Senator Percy was talking about more the questionable payments or outright bribes to foreign officials. In the Northrup case, specifically said Swiss and Bermuda corporations of "unknown stockholders" are involved, plus "uncontrolled agents abroad" the company did not wish to be informed.

The subcommittee is expected particularly to investigate the overseas sales activities of Lockheed. Company officials say the "biggest" maker which long has been one of the nation's largest defense contractors. Allegations have been made that Northrup's sales tactics in some cases parallel Lockheed's. Lockheed has said it has never paid bribes to gain acceptance of its armaments.

Cruiser sold for scrap

Los Angeles to keep the

By the Associated Press

Only the ship's bell is going to survive the famous cruiser that Los Angeles received paid for with an \$80 million bond drive. The final voyage of the USS Los Angeles will be to the scrap yard. The fate was sealed when a local Terminal Island scrapping firm won the purchase recently as high bidder.

United States

Turkey's new poppy crop watched closely by U.S.

By Lucia Mout
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Will any of Turkey's upcoming poppy crop leak off into the old illicit channels and add to the burden of America's drug-enforcement effort?

That is a question clearly on the mind of U.S. narcotics officials here, but they are careful to make no predictions.

Their stance during this critical period of late June and July when pods are dried and collected for processing is rather one of diplomatic watching and waiting.

Just as before the 1973 ban on poppy growing in Turkey, all of the new crop — 50,000 acres this summer — is intended for legal medical use. Still, in the early 1970s enough Turkish opium detoured into the illicit market to account for an estimated 80 percent of the U.S. heroin supply.

This time, U.S. sources stress, the situation is markedly different:

- Turkish farmers are no longer allowed to make pod incisions themselves and to scrape off the gum that flows out of the pods. Instead, the uncut pods will dry on the stalk and be sold whole for factory processing directly into morphine, skipping the opium state.

- Seventy-five teams of five men each are on the lookout for field violations in the seven provinces in which poppies legally are being harvested, and U.S. indications are that each plot has been twice inspected already.

- The price being paid the farmers for their pods is considered a good one and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control is standing by with a special contingency fund in case further price supports are needed.

- West European narcotics officials, often accused of being too casual in years past, are watching as intensively as the Americans this time for leaks. Germany, France, Belgium, and increasingly, Italy, have been experiencing a rising drug-abuse problem of their own. "They're apprehensive and girded," observes one U.S. source.

Whether or not there is any Turkish snippage this time around is not expected to be known until late fall or winter since some white heroin from pre-ban days may well still be in the pipeline.

Turkey recently has repeated its pledge of last July to resume poppy production in a way that "will not cause even the smallest

harm to mankind. Just within the last two or three weeks Turkish inspection teams, checking actual poppy fields against those granted growing licenses, found and destroyed 170 illegally grown plots."

Although the U.S. heroin supply briefly ran short on the East Coast after the Turkish ban and the number of addicts seeking treatment stepped up sharply, Mexican "brown" heroin, distinct in its vinegary odor as well as its color, quickly moved in to fill the gap.

By official estimates, based on the number of seizures, Mexico is the source of more than two-thirds of the U.S. heroin supply. But Mexican officials are credited by their U.S. counterparts with making a vigorous, steady, and effective effort to eradicate poppy fields wherever they can find them. The United States has contributed \$15 million to the effort in the last three years. Relying heavily on aerial detection of hill plots, Mexico expects to have 30 aircraft devoted to full-time narcotics policing by 1976.

Although U.S. narcotics efforts internationally have focused on developing awareness of the harm narcotics trafficking can do to other countries as well as to the United States, Washington is keenly aware that the problem is one of curbing demand as well as supply. Burma alone, for instance, produces roughly eight times enough opium to meet the demands of U.S. heroin addicts.

Both Drug Enforcement Administration and State Department sources say despite strong and widespread publicity recently that the U.S. drug-abuse problem is worsening, it is not nearly as bad a situation as it was during the peak abuse period of the late 1960s and early 1970s.

Estimates are, for instance, that only about five to six tons of heroin content are getting past U.S. borders each year as compared with about twice that amount four years ago.

Machine to sniff out people trying to sneak into Britain

By Reuter

A sniffing machine, designed to detect illegal immigrants hidden in trucks, is being tested at Southampton docks on Britain's south coast, a government spokesman says.

The machine, dubbed "the sniffer," is the size of a large electric typewriter. It works by pushing a probe into the cargo area of the truck, which registers any carbon dioxide given off by humans.

CITY SHOPPING GUIDE

british isles	england	england	england
BRISTOL	NOTTINGHAM	NOTTINGHAM	NOTTINGHAM
Main Fitting Agent for Clark's Shoes	Will Hill THE MAN'S SHOP	HANS HASSLER AG/SA	HANS HASSLER AG/SA
C. J. Massingham LIMITED	FOR THE VERY BEST IN MEN'S WEAR	Hugoboss 12 Rue Hugoboss 2500 Biel-Bienne	Hugoboss 12 Rue Hugoboss 2500 Biel-Bienne
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G. E. FOARD 121, 123 HIGH ST. GODALMING	WOKING	REVÊTEMENTS DE SOLS	REVÊTEMENTS DE SOLS
Agents for SMEDLEY'S UNDERWEAR GOSWOLD, COURT ROYAL TWILFIT, CORSETRY	HAIR STYLIST	KLEINE SCHIEDER	KLEINE SCHIEDER
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	PHONE 3499	On your way to Jungfraujoch stop over at	On your way to Jungfraujoch stop over at
	Ample Parking Space Available	S. & E. Wyss-Konzett	S. & E. Wyss-Konzett
		Sporthaus Kleine Schiedergasse	Sporthaus Kleine Schiedergasse

from page one

* Mozambique: a nation is born

scheduled for one year after the next party congress. But the congress is not expected to meet soon, since officials have already said FRELIMO must "politicize the masses" first.

Humphrey Tyler reports from Cape Town: The transfer of sovereignty by the Portuguese in Mozambique has had a traumatic effect on South Africa. Suddenly there are new black neighbors right on South Africa's doorstep.

And not only is the new state black; it is avowedly Marxist, and has a tough guerrilla army that has been hardened in a long war.

The two countries share hundreds of miles of bushland boundary. On one side is Africa's wealthiest industrialized power. On the other is an exceptionally poor agricultural country with 80 percent of the population illiterate. How are they going to get along?

The answer is that an open confrontation would suit neither. Mozambique relies on South Africa for more than 75 percent of its foreign-exchange earnings, including something like \$120 million a year that has been paid in gold as wages for Mozambique men who work in South African mines.

In addition, it is South African trade that keeps the two main Mozambican ports of Lourenço Marques and Beira going, the South African railways that keep transport moving inland, South African money that will provide about \$90 million a year soon for power from the Cahora Bassa hydroelectric plant, and — until recently — South African tourists, who have provided many more millions each year for hotels and resorts along the lovely, palm-fringed Mozambique coast.

Without dangerously hurting its economy Mozambique simply cannot afford to give all this up, and it is clear that various economic arrangements are already being made discreetly between the two countries, although formal diplomatic relations have lapsed.

For South Africa, economic considerations do not weigh nearly so heavily. It suits South African industrialists to employ between 100,000 and 120,000 Mozambique mineworkers, but they are not essential, nor is the power from the Cahora Bassa dam, although it will be useful.

For South Africa a proper friendly relationship with Mozambique could be invaluable in terms of South African attempts to come to reasonable terms with the other black nations of southern Africa. It is a delicate balance of



Crowds hail independence

interests which has produced a situation that the two sides have approached so far with the utmost discretion and care. Ultimately the stakes could be very high for both of them.

* Super-K

With respect to Turkey, the essential fact is that the Turks have been as considerate as possible for Dr. Kissinger and, while threatening to close American air bases, have in fact given Dr. Kissinger all the time they dare (in face of Turkish public opinion) to make his arrangements in the Congress. The appearance of a confrontation between Ankara and Washington is more viable than real.

With respect to Israel, Dr. Kissinger is getting some results. The Israeli Government has finally softened its position on an interim settlement with Egypt — a little. The softening is less than Dr. Kissinger wants and needs. But at least, there is some softening — perhaps just barely enough to permit Dr. Kissinger to go back to the Egyptians in another round of attempted peacemaking.

Dr. Kissinger is the most world-traveled Secretary of State in U.S. history. He now is beginning to know his own country — not yet as well as the outside world, but much better than before.

* Remembering Wimbledon

After all, he had been Minister of Sport in the Vichy Government. The winner was another Frenchman, the giant Yvon Petra. Ironically he had played in the French final two years before in Paris, at almost the exact moment when the British and Americans and Free French were hitting the D-Day beaches in Normandy.

The Number One seed was Dinny Pails, a likable, classic-stroking Australian. But Dinny missed his connections in the underground. Racing to catch trains that always seemed to go to the wrong places, he exhausted his store of energy.

Raised second most likely to succeed was a lean American called Jack Kramer, with more power off both wings than anyone could remember, and more margin of safety as well. But he got himself an infected hand and lost with grace and no complaint to Drobny. (In doing so he served fair notice that he would be back to win another year, and did so in '47.)

The Empire was well represented in the draw by its defenders on land and sea and in the air. The British press called them "the bread-and-butter boys" because they still looked so hungry. Among them were Tony Mottram and Cam Malfroy, DFC's both — as gallant in defeat as they had been in victory.

The main thing was that the strawberries were blushing again, the Devonshire cream was flowing. Soap was still in very short supply, but there was plenty of honey again for tea. And that bumpy perennial, the Anglo-British friendship, was in full bloom.

setter in which, as the magazine American Lawn Tennis reported the 5ft. 6in., Aussie Geoffrey Brown "served like a small mountain howitzer." (And Yvon Petra of France took the match.)

Perhaps the simile was an inapposite one for that first happy, sunlit postwar Wimbledon.

Mr. Burke Wilkinson, American novelist, poet and former Cambridge tennis star, played at Wimbledon in 1946 and 1949.

U.S. warns N. Korea

thing, it is thought that the North Koreans Russian and Chinese allies would not support an all-out attack. What is feared, as one highly-placed American put it, is "probing and testing" of the South Korean defenses which could lead to a dangerous escalation.

The United States has about 42,000 troops stationed in South Korea, with one U.S. Army division, dug in, at the most likely invasion corridor leading to Seoul, the South Korean capital. The U.S. also has a tactical fighter wing of Phantom jets based in South Korea along with a missile command and an air defense command armed with Sergeant Honest John, Hawk, and Nike-Hercules missiles. The Sergeant and Honest John missiles are capable of carrying nuclear weapons.

U.S. Secretary of Defense James Schlegel said last week that the possibility of strategic nuclear warfare could not be ruled out. If the North Koreans attacked South Korea.

'Lights...action': Watergate

Making a
working
Bernstein
Dustin Hoffman
observed



At two minutes before midnight he comes running down the empty street, sleek as black satin. He runs faster than a bullet, faster than Clark Kent on his way to Superman, which in a way is what he is. "Stop! . . . Woodward! Stop!" he yells. A Volvo that noses out of the Washington hotel and speeds up 15th Street.

Yelling and running, he finally catches a car at a light, his words tumbling over his tongue. "Out of the blue! Out of the blue! Out of the blue!" as he jumps into the back seat, startling Robert Redford.

The gray Volvo swings around a corner. Hoffman, playing Washington Post reporter Bernstein, tells Redford, playing President Nixon, "Woodward, what everyone who has read the 'President's Men' knows: about being Alex Shipley, a Tennessee assistant who had just telephoned Bernstein out of the blue about political saboteur Donald Segall."

It was the tip that helped crack the case wide open, part of their expose that would bring down the Nixon administration. Pulitzer Prize for the Post.

Now their best seller is being made into a million film by Robert Redford's Wildfire Pictures, Inc., for Warner Brothers. And Carl right there on location, telling director Hoffman runs faster than I ever did.

Instant audience gathers

This part of downtown Washington at night usually looks as if the city had been humming with an instant audience of bystanders. It is 74 degrees, balmy, the scent of chlorine from huge white clouds fills the street down to make it glisten in the lit like high noon from towering Panaflex camera films take off because the lights on the follow-up because some Hoffman-Redford scenes. tically before the director yells "cut!" a Washington Post delivery man yells "So Dustin Hoffman keeps on running Speed!" shouts director Pakula, either the Volvo. Hoffman barrels down the eighth take, legs pumping, arms pumping. What is he thinking about? Such fierce, concentrated energy?

"When I'm running, two things are technical and of the you're looking in camera range, you're looking at distance, lining a certain angle to the

(Top frame) Robert Redford (right); (center frame) in the Redford, Jason Robards (left), Jack Warden, director Alan Pakula, Dustin Hoffman (Carl Bernstein) behind the camera

Photos by Stanley Tretick and Louis Lomax

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ARAB MIDDLE EAST

ECONOMIC SECTION

Monday, June 30, 1975

Arab world seizes opportunities

Riding crest of power, its people strive for better life

By John D. Moorhead
Business and financial writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Thinking in shorthand about Arab nations, many of us quickly tick off the power of oil riches, and then hostility to Israel.

Thinking in longhand, one may see different, fascinating colors and shapes.

Several Arab nations indeed are oil-rich, and they are being guided into a financially powerful future by highly educated and sophisticated native sons.

Those lands favored with great pools of petroleum are far from alike, however. They range from Saudi Arabia, with its immense stretches of desert, to tiny Kuwait, where the per capita income is \$6,000 yearly and every citizen is guaranteed a government job. And some Arab nations have little or no oil.

Militancy against Israel is one of the threads sewing Arab politics together, but it takes widely varying forms, from stridency to searching for a peaceful answer.

In Egypt, for instance, the date Egyptian troops crossed the Suez Canal in the last Arab-

Israeli war (Oct. 6, 1973) is remembered as a day of honor. Yet at a recent Cairo demonstration, crowds chanted to President Sadat: "Hero of the crossing, where is our breakfast?" Arabs face problems other than Israel.

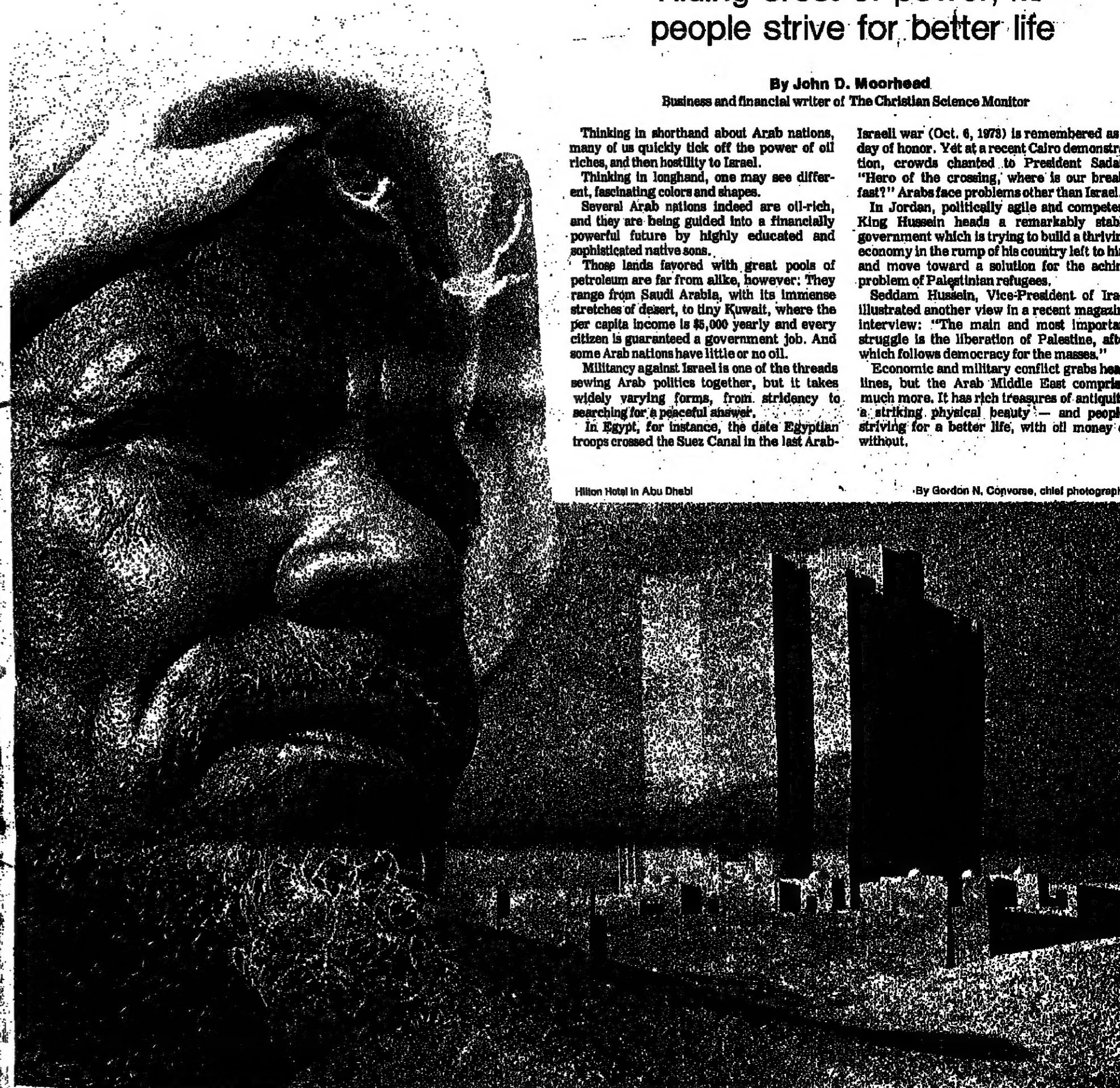
In Jordan, politically agile and competent King Hussein heads a remarkably stable government which is trying to build a thriving economy in the rump of his country left to him and move toward a solution for the aching problem of Palestinian refugees.

Saddam Hussein, Vice-President of Iraq, illustrated another view in a recent magazine interview: "The main and most important struggle is the liberation of Palestine, after which follows democracy for the masses."

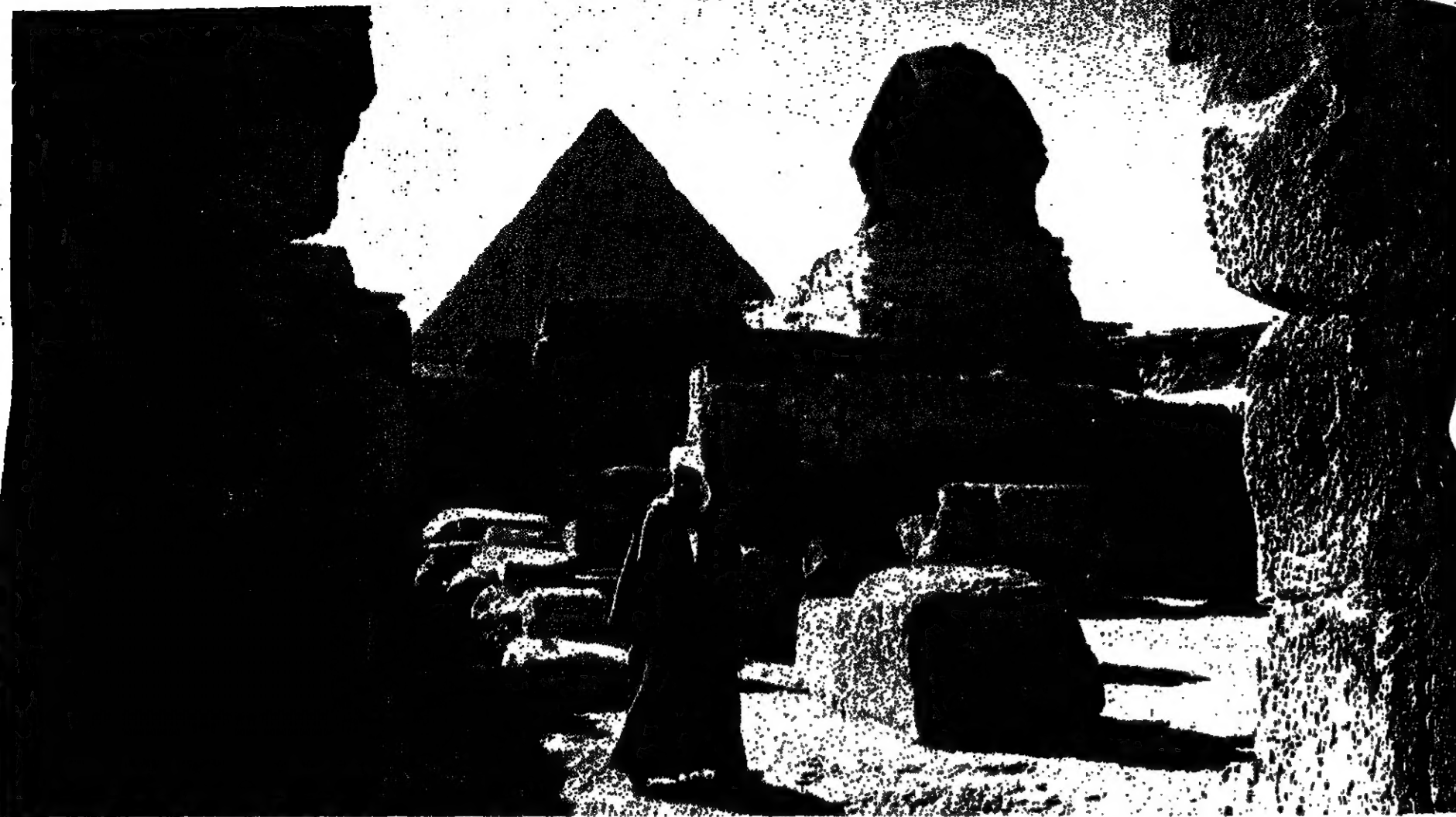
Economic and military conflict grabs headlines, but the Arab Middle East comprises much more. It has rich treasures of antiquity, a striking physical beauty — and peoples striving for a better life, with oil money or without.

Hilton Hotel in Abu Dhabi

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer



EGYPT



Egyptians are clearing paths through their complex maze of trade laws to entice foreign investors

Egypt moves to attract Western capital funds

By John M. Cooley
The Christian Science Monitor

After more than 20 years of operating under a kind of socialism, Egypt has opened its doors to foreign investors and is welcoming Western capital, hoping that permanent peace with Israel may come soon to encourage the inward flow.

Following the liberalization measures announced since the October, 1973, Arab-Israeli war, the Egyptian government of Prime Minister Mamdouh Salem, installed by President Sadat in April, in May approved a new series of decrees which further improve the outlook for investors.

One of them grants to Egyptian capital transferred from abroad the same concessions as those accorded to Arab and foreign capital invested in Egypt.

This is aimed at bringing home and putting to work an estimated \$170 million in Egyptian savings abroad.

Free imports planned

Another new measure gives Egypt's private sector complete freedom to import goods from abroad, though the imports permitted for the time being will be only those which the government and public companies are already to import.

In June, the government was considering additional moves to codify all laws dealing

with importing and exporting — a complicated mess of legislation which is often the despair of Egyptian and foreign traders trying to do business here. Also to be simplified are customs and currency regulations, which have already been eliminated for the new free economic zones in the Suez Canal Zone.

Moves are also planned to develop a parallel or "free" currency market. Business is still complicated by existence of two exchange rates, "normal" and "tourist."

Interest rates on bank deposits may also be boosted and new encouragements offered to commercial banking and to increase competition between the public and private economic sectors.

The wave of popular discontent sparked by strikes and demonstrations, especially in January and March, 1975, of underpaid work-

ers impatient with the government's slowness to alleviate their lot, has also led to drafting of new laws to fight corruption (the "bak-sheesh" or commission system of payoffs and kickbacks still needed in many areas to accomplish anything quickly with a civil servant or in a public office).

Tax evasion, a universal pastime in Egypt, is to be made a felony, punishable by imprisonment. President Sadat has promised that "parasitic" incomes from letting of property at abusive rates, importing at excessive commissions, and subcontracting will be restricted.

President Sadat's removal of former Prime Minister Abdel Aziz Hegazi and his replacement with Mamdouh Salem, a career police officer, in mid-April, were seen by most Egyptians as a reflection of the social and

economic discontent arising from continued sacrifices for defense: no less than one-third of Egypt's gross national product goes to war effort against Israel.

Whereas, Mr. Hegazi, a former economist, considered to be a technocrat rather than a politician, had been concerned with economic planning for much of his career, Mr. Salem rose through the ranks of the police force.

Though oil, industry and tourism will all earn needed foreign currency for Egypt, Egyptians would appreciate far more modern decent telephone service, clothes, public buses, electricity supplies which are frequently interrupted by overloads, drinking water that does not run brown from the tap, and an end to shortages of vital foods — cooking oil, beans, rice, and even sugar. Bread, to say nothing of meat and shoes.

Egypt prodded to liberate its women

By Deborah Moses
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Aisha Rateb, Egypt's only woman Cabinet minister, is the driving force behind a growing popular movement to put an end to traditions as deep-bedded as the pyramids themselves.

For well over a thousand years, Egyptian women have been treated as property. Many of them simply by saying "I divorce thee" three times.

All that and much more of the inferior status Egyptian women have been tolerating for 13 centuries may suddenly vanish in the next few months. If so, much of the credit will go to the courageous efforts of Dr. Aisha Rateb.

"It would be our best possible contribution to Women's International Year," she declared in a recent interview.

As Minister of Social Affairs, Dr. Rateb has

made it her goal to push through into legislation a sweeping revision of Egypt's family law. She proposes to abolish polygamy altogether and to permit divorce only before a judge. She also suggests changes in the areas of alimony and child custody.

Aisha Rateb has been waging her campaign ever since she assumed the leadership of the ministry 3½ years ago. When she took office, the reaction was explosive. Huge demonstrations convulsed the capital. Even the nominally progressive men students of Cairo University turned out en masse, declaring that Dr. Rateb's plans were a conspiracy to deprive them of their manhood.

The minister was not intimidated. She retreated momentarily, but only to step up her public-relations endeavor.

Today, she is much more optimistic and believes she has more support, from both men

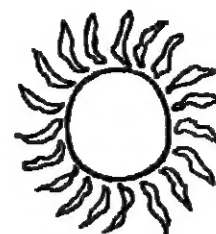
and women, than ever before. Most of all, she pointed out, she has an ally in President Sadat. "The President," she declared, "is determined to open every door now closed to women. He is a genuinely enlightened man, and he is passionately concerned with the plight of women in society."

Has she been successful in her campaign? Not yet, but her army of supporters is growing. She is now a professor at Cairo University where she taught International Law and International Organizations.

"If you can learn to control classes of 1,000 students, then you can manage anything," she joked.

Aisha Rateb has few ambitions for short-term personal acclaim. "When I am no longer in this job, I hope I will be remembered for one thing: I was a minister when Egypt was rebuilding the canal," she said.

RECONSTRUCTION AFTER DESTRUCTION



For a six year period, Egyptian cities, unlike the cities of any country in the world, were subjected to continuous attacks which made no distinction between military and civilian targets, man and woman, church and mosque or between a military camp and a hospital.

With the October War of 1973, Egypt restored its dignity. To rebuild what was destroyed, Egypt established the Ministry of Reconstruction.

OBJECTIVES OF RECONSTRUCTION

The Ministry shouldered the responsibility of reconstructing the Canal and Sinal governorates and extended its task to include deserts and coasts as well.

Its main objectives in the Canal and Sinal zones were:

1. Reconstructing the areas destroyed by the war according to the most up to date regional planning techniques.
2. Reinstallation of industries in the area with a view of exploiting its strategic location by establishing international tax free zones.
3. Reconstructing and developing the Sinal peninsula by the establishment of productive and service projects that attract people to settle in it. Such projects, in addition to providing a sound economic base and creating employment and income opportunities, will turn the Sinal desert into a first line of defense.

THE BEGINNING OF PLANNING

The Ministry approved the best offers presented by the foreign consultants representing 11 countries and contracted with the following groups:

1. A joint English-American-Egyptian group of consultants for the planning of Port Said.
2. A joint English-American-Spanish-Egyptian group for the planning of Ismailia.
3. A joint English-Egyptian group for the planning of Suez.

The firms began their work on December 1, 1974. Studies took into consideration the economic, agricultural, industrial and tourism potentialities; estimated results of the increases in population as a consequence of new employment opportunities; the areas' requirements regarding services and public utilities; and issues related to the free zones, ports, agricultural expansion, land reclamation, tourism, entertainment and development. In recognition of the importance of planning the area, the UN Development Program rendered an assistance of \$4,428,300.



Implementation steps

In compliance with instructions of President Sadat in the wake of the victory, steps were taken to restore normal life to Ismailia, Suez, and Port Said during a period of three years. The first stage was only limited to repairing the damaged houses, hospitals, government offices, schools, factories, shops, and the gradual functioning of public utilities.

On June 5, 1974, the implementation of this first stage began. President Sadat visited the area and issued his order for implementation of the first stage with a view of returning all the emigrants to their homes by October 1974. The reconstruction of the area wanted to prove to the world the abilities of Egyptians in the field of reconstruction and development after such abilities were proven in the field of combat.

The Ministry of Reconstruction mobilized efforts to carry out the order. Teams of technicians and workers marched to the area. More than 65,000 housing units, 200 schools, 50 hospitals, and 400 government offices were repaired. The functioning of public utilities was returned to its normal state as it was before the 1967 war.

TRANSITIONAL PLAN

At the beginning of July 1974, the transitional plan for 1974-75 was launched, paving the way for an am-

bitious five-year plan for 1976-1980. More than 300 million Egyptian pounds were appropriated for the transitional plan.

BOUNDARIES OF THE CANAL ZONE CITIES

In accordance with the objectives of President Sadat's October Paper, the boundaries of the Suez Canal zone with its internationally unique location, can no longer be limited to the western bank of the canal but must be extended to the heart of Sinal.

The Ministry of Reconstruction has formulated a five year plan, for which proposed investments exceed two billion Egyptian pounds. The plan's objective encompasses:

- Agriculture, drainage and irrigation — including reclamation of up to 35,000 acres west of the canal by the end of 1980.
- Industrial — construction of various factories ranging from cement factories to textiles and food processing industries.
- Electricity — power-generating plants and electricity network.
- Transportation and communication — wire and wireless telecommunication; railway projects; construction of tunnels under the canal; maritime transportation.
- Service — education; health; youth; justice and security; development planning.
- Housing — construction of 15 thousand housing units annually.

These construction efforts will change the pattern of life in the canal zone to compare with patterns of life in the most advanced countries. A trip through the governorates of the canal will show what the efforts of reconstruction can create out of the destruction left by war.

BELOVED SINAI

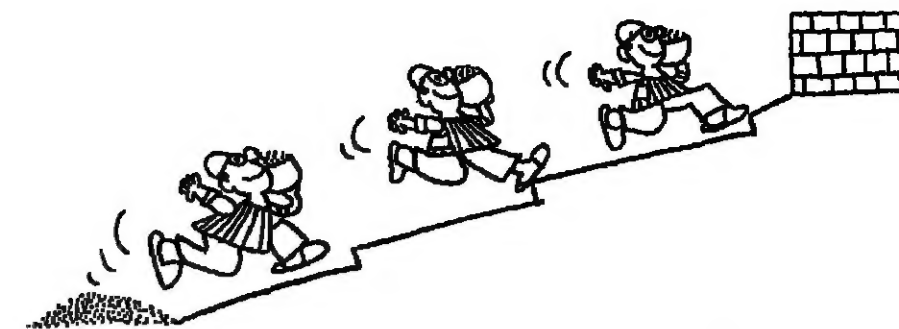
Although the whole land of Sinal has not yet been completely liberated, and although Egypt's diplomacy is sparing no effort to reach a just and peaceful solution to the conflict in the Middle East while our armed forces stand ready to complete liberation of the whole land of beloved Sinal, the Ministry of Reconstruction has adopted an urgent plan for the Peninsula. It involves:

- Oil — repairing the existing wells and establishing new tanks for the reservation of crude oil near the wells and the port, and establishing new pipelines and generators.
- Communications — establishing 4 railway lines. The first one, to serve the middle sector of Sinal; the second, the southern sector; the third, the northern sector; and the fourth to serve the eastern area of the canal and connect the other 3 lines.
- Agriculture — renovating and reconstructing 30,000 feddans (acres) in Sinal in addition to planting the land that had been renovated before the 1967 war.
- Electricity — establishing a huge electricity station overlooking the Akaba Gulf and other stations for generating electricity near oil and manganese fields in Abu Roda, Abu Zinma and Belayem.

This is to be followed by a five year plan, investments of which would reach the figure of 580 million Egyptian pounds.

SINAL — AN EXTENSION TO THE CANAL

Sinal will not return as something separate from the west of the canal. It will be a natural extension of it. Its fields will be watered from the River Nile. The



lands of the Peninsula are to be planted and irrigated. Factories and installations will be established over its land. Desert areas will be changed into green ones to attract population. Buildings and towns will spring up on it, to make the Egyptian Peninsula the first defense line of the nation.

In order to achieve these aims, five tunnels will be established under the Canal to connect Sinal with the western cities.

Soon, Sinal will be knitted to the land of the Delta forever.

THE FREE ZONES

The entire city of Port Said has been turned into a free zone to conform to our declared policy of an open-door economy and to reopen the Suez Canal to serve international trade and navigation. Another free zone will also be established in the city of Suez, covering an area of 500 acres.

Port Said was particularly chosen to be a free zone city due to its unique location between Asia, Africa and Europe. Such a location, also enjoyed by the city of Suez, enhances possibilities of developing one of the most important free zones in the world.

CHARACTERISTICS AND ADVANTAGES OF FREE ZONES

• A free zone is an area chosen by the state with defined boundaries and specified regulations governing dealings and transactions within the zone. The free zone is thus opened before all countries of the world for practicing economic and industrial activities without being subject to the local laws and regulations governing foreign exchange, customs, export and import activities and taxes. Transactions and dealings in the free zones are completed in foreign exchange.

The advantages of establishing free zones in Egypt are:

- Egypt's strategic location in the center of the world, between three continents, makes its free zones the best center for the distribution of commodities.
- Free zones may be source of various resources, such as the incomes of Egyptians employed in foreign projects, value of the rent of land on which projects are to be established, storage charges and service charges as well as a 1% charge to be paid in hard currency on all commodities moving in or out of the free zone.
- The establishment of free zones will enable the country to benefit from technological progress and experience. This may be achieved from contact with foreign firms.
- The commodities produced in the free zones are considered to be Egyptian products. Commodities are granted a certificate to this effect. This will promote the reputation of Egyptian products in the international markets.
- The free zones may supply the needs of Egypt from products that were originally imported from abroad. Products of the free zone will be produced at less cost and will save costs of transportation, shipping, etc.

THE THREE PYRAMIDS

During a short time (not more than a few months), the three pyramids will be used in the reconstruction of the country.

And if our outstanding Pyramids at Giza are to be a witness to the glory of pharaonic Egypt, our outstanding new pyramids at Suez, Ismailia and Port Said are a witness to the ability and power of modern Egypt.

Great is the progress in this short period of time. By no means least, is the achievement expressed in the words of a construction worker in Ismailia: "That smile on the faces of the children when returning to school was dearer to us than all the treasure of the land."

MINISTRY OF RECONSTRUCTION
CAIRO, EGYPT

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EGYPT

Oldest state struggles to modernize

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Cairo

Egypt, the oldest national state in today's world, with at least 6,000 years of continuous civilized history, struggles to modernize its economy and lift the living standards of its exploding population.

Out of its 388,000 square miles of area, the size of two or three good-sized American states put together, the thin green band of the Nile Valley — "useful Egypt," as Napoleon called it nearly two centuries ago — is only 3 percent of the total land area.

This tiny cultivated zone must, however, support nearly all of Egypt's 37 million people, a population growing by one million a year.

Cairo, the Egyptian capital, numbers between 7 and 8 million inhabitants. The second city, Alexandria, Egypt's ancient Mediterranean port, has another 2.5 million. Another million fled from the war-devastated Suez Canal Zone cities of Port Said, Ismailia, and Suez, and are now being repatriated as their cities are rebuilt.

The remaining 70 percent of the population lives in smaller cities like Aswan, Assiout, Minia, the towns of the Nile Delta and some 14,000 villages spread out along the banks of the Nile, from the Delta in the north to Aswan in the south.

Egyptian industry is diverse but not competitive on the world market. The aim of President Anwar al-Sadat's development planners is to make it more so.

Some 12 percent of Egypt's total work force of 9 million are in industry, and they account for about 30 percent of the gross national product (GNP), which in 1974 was about \$8.8 billion.

The remaining portion of the GNP is divided almost equally between agriculture and trade. Egyptian cotton, considered the best in the world because of the length and toughness of its fibers, is its main export. Far from enough to nourish the country, which is a large net importer of food, are the other main crops: rice (2.6 million tons a year), corn (2.5 million tons), wheat (1.6 million tons), sugar cane (135,000 tons), and vegetables.

Up to the present, Egypt's biggest industrial complex has been the iron and steel complex built at Helwan over the past 20 years with Soviet aid, producing about 300,000 tons last year, but scheduled for 600,000 this year and 1.5 million next.

Egypt is strictly a minor-league member of the world oil producer's club, with a crude oil production of 10.8 million tons last year — not including about 5 million tons produced in Israel-occupied Sinai and pumped into the Israeli economy and export trade.

Since the end of the October, 1973, war with Israel, which restored Egyptian self-confidence and pride, the country has undertaken the reopening of the Suez Canal and its widening and deepening; the reconstruction of the canal zone cities; a major aluminum complex at Sidi Barrani; and the Suez Canal oil pipeline.

Though the High Dam at Aswan, built with Soviet aid after the United States backed down on its promises of the early 1950s to help, produces 10 billion kilowatt-hours of electric power, Egypt has a critical energy shortage, with electric power needs rising 15 percent per year. A number of new electric power plants are planned, including nuclear stations, promised by both the Soviet Union and the United States.



Cairo: pattern of the old remains as new hotels rise to house tourists

Tourists again flocking to Egypt

Multimillion-dollar hotel building boom sparked by upsurge of sun-seeking visitors

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

From the beaches of Alexandria, through Cairo's pyramids and monuments to the exotic winter resorts of Luxor and Aswan on the Upper Nile, Egypt is enjoying a boom in tourist and business travel never before seen.

Travelers to Egypt have not waited for a final peace agreement between Egypt and Israel. Lured by low prices and an economy where the American dollar still has hefty purchasing power, tourists in all seasons, and businessmen, scholars, and others are jamming every available hotel room, tourist bungalow, furnished apartment, and accommodation of every description in Egypt's main cities and resorts.

Now, however, the boom has moved to the Nile Valley. In the months ahead, Cairo's luxury Hilton, Sheraton, Meridien, Shepheard's and Semiramis Hotels. The famous Winter Palace hotels of Luxor and the New and Old Cataract and Kalabsha Hotels beside the Nile in Aswan are generally booked solid through the winter months by European and American sun-seekers. The space shortage in Cairo will soon become more acute through pending destruction of the old Semiramis Hotel, a traditional landmark in downtown Cairo.

To meet the challenge, the government, and

various foreign and Egyptian private interests in combination, plan or have already begun major hotel construction over the next decade, mainly in Cairo.

Replacing the Semiramis, for example, will be a new 840-room luxury hotel on the Nile side of the old hotel, a joint Saudi-Egyptian venture costing \$30.6 million.

Out at the Pyramids of Giza, half an hour's drive from Cairo, accommodations offered by the Indian-owned Mena House Oberoi Hotel will be supplemented within about three years by a \$70 million tourist and trade complex built by Arabian Projects Company, a Saudi-controlled venture. Among other features in the initial plans are a Disneyland-type gigantic glass replica of the Great Pyramid of Cheops, with staircases and guided tours through the inside to show what a pyramid was like when built.

On the Zamalek side of the Nile in Cairo, the United States Export-Import Bank has authorized a credit of \$3.9 million to help finance a new Omar Khayyam Hotel, to be built beside the old Victorian-era hostelry of the same name which is known to experienced travelers to Egypt for its splendid gardens and outdoor chaises.

Other participants in the new Omar Khayyam project are Marriot Hotels of the United States, the Bank of America and a subsidiary of the government's Egyptian General Organi-

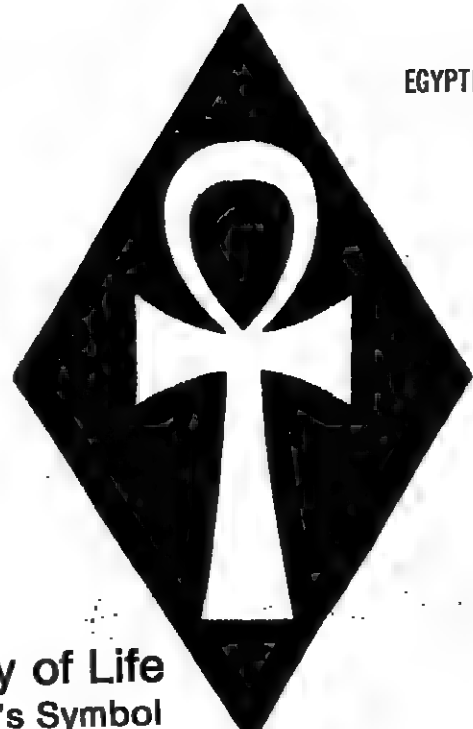
zation of Tourism and Hotels (EGOTH). The new hotel is to have 17 stories and 700 rooms.

Discussions got under way in May between EGOTH, the Arabian Projects Company, Thomas Cook of Britain, and a Swiss group for a \$64 million new tourist complex in Cairo. Part of this is to be a \$19 million hotel costing half the value of which is to be provided by EGOTH in the form of land, and local manpower and the remainder by the foreign partners.

At Bulaq, a densely populated Nile-side district in downtown Cairo, slum clearance is to make way for a 600-room hotel, furnished apartments with 600 units, and another 60 units for offices and services on an area of about 35,000 square feet.

Another 10 hotels with a total of 18,000 rooms are to be built, including by Talbot of London, a joint venture with the \$100-million project announced in Tokyo in April.

Egypt's Nile river cruises between Cairo, Luxor, and Aswan have always been popular, though expensive. Thomas Cook, Wagons-Lits, and the Royal Dutch Shell Company have set up a new venture in Egypt to operate additional floating hotels on the Nile. Each boat will have 90 double cabins and will be ready for service in November, 1976. The cost is \$6.5 million. EGOTH has formed a joint venture with the Netherlands Flower Company for Developing Countries for the



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EGYPT'S NEW CANAL OF STEEL

The Suez-to-Mediterranean (SUMED) oil pipeline

Now under construction, SUMED, together with the Suez Canal, places Egypt in the front rank of transit countries in the oil business. Two pipelines from An al-Sukna on the Red Sea coast south of Suez to Sidi Krair, west of Alexandria on the Mediterranean, designed to transport initially 80 million tons of crude oil per year, increaseable to 117 million tons.

Five Arab countries are cooperating to finance SUMED: Egypt, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Qatar.

The project is being implemented in three stages:

1. 24 months, to begin pumping January 1977 at 40 million tons annual capacity.
2. 6 months after January 1977, 80 million tons annual capacity.
3. Depending on needs of world oil market: addition of one pumping station to reach 117 million tons capacity.

The pipe will handle light Saudi Arabian crude, medium Kuwaiti crude and heavy Iranian crude. Other grades will be carried as requirements dictate. Tanks and sea lines at the terminals will be equipped to handle supertankers up to 270,000 deadweight tons.

The two pipes are each 200 mi. long and 42 in. diameter of heavy duty steel, specifications API 5L/60. System includes two pumping stations, of 5 main and 3 subsidiary units each.

Under a SUMED contract with Arthur D. Little consultants, a computer-equipped data bank will provide the world oil and tanker industries with latest relevant data.



The 42-inch pipe being ascripted on the surface. Completed pipelines will be buried 5 feet under ground.

EGYPTIAN GENERAL PETROLEUM CORPORATION

Gulf states

Hunting the road to unity

By Joseph Fitchett
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Kuwait City, Kuwait
Oil has made the Persian Gulf the nouveau riche corner of the world, and many influential people here want to capitalize on current wealth to provide this region with a new industrial and political base to replace the perished foundations of trade, pearling, or desert life.

For that, the indispensable prerequisite is regional cooperation among varied neighbors. On the Arab side, there are many differences between inward-looking Saudi Arabia and restive Iraq, sophisticated Kuwait and Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates and Oman, with their imperfect internal unity, and Qatar, an extension of Saudi Arabia's Muslim puritanism.

These Arab states are separated from non-Arab Iran, occupying the other gulf bank, by traditional rivalries and present concern about the ambitions of the Shah of Iran.

Drawing all these diverse Arab regimes together is the realization that they all have become more dependent, not less, on the oil

and oil earnings which launched them on modernization.

The foundations of tighter unity among Arab gulf states, which is essential for regional stability, are likely to be economic.

More regional cooperation on economic planning is certainly the most obvious priority.

Air links and communications remain inadequate despite local wealth, although roads are quickly binding the entire region, from southern Iraq right down to the Indian Ocean.

Most glaring, however, is the duplication of efforts — which is wasteful and, potentially, mutually destructive. The UAE alone has three international airports and two more under construction; two of them are only seven miles apart, located in different sheikhdoms in the UAE federation.

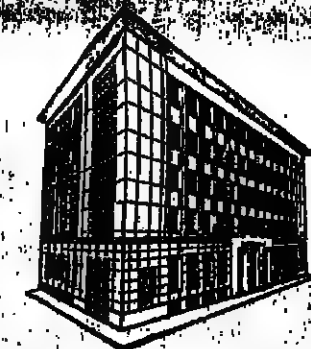
Much further off, many diplomats believe they see a trend toward closer political links among the states here. Earlier attempts at wider gulf federation — notably on the eve of the British withdrawal just over three years ago — shattered on traditional rivalries. The new approach is to build up slowly from shared enterprises.

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political, economic and

The League of Arab States, which came into existence before the United Nations, stipulates in its Charter the necessity of cooperation regionally, as well as with other international organizations.

The League of Arab States, in accordance with its Charter, has as one of its objectives, the protection of the Arab members' independence and sovereignty against aggression and the safeguarding of the interests of Arab countries.

Since its establishment, the League of Arab States has sought to coordinate the position of its members in international arenas, worked for closer ties with Afro-Asian and other developing countries, promoted the cause of liberty in the struggle against colonialism and racism, and supported the consolidation of world peace based on justice and equal and free international cooperation in the economic and social fields.

For the sake of these objectives, the League coordinated its relationships and the activities of its members in the United Nations, concluded agreements with specialized agencies and hosted many international and regional conferences. One of the results of this cooperation has been the introduction of Arabic as an official language of the United Nations and of a number of its specialized agencies.

The League of Arab States also supported the French initiative made in November, 1974, calling for an Arab-European dialogue. The League welcomed the reaffirmation made by nine European countries of the necessity of Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories occupied in the 1967 War, and for the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

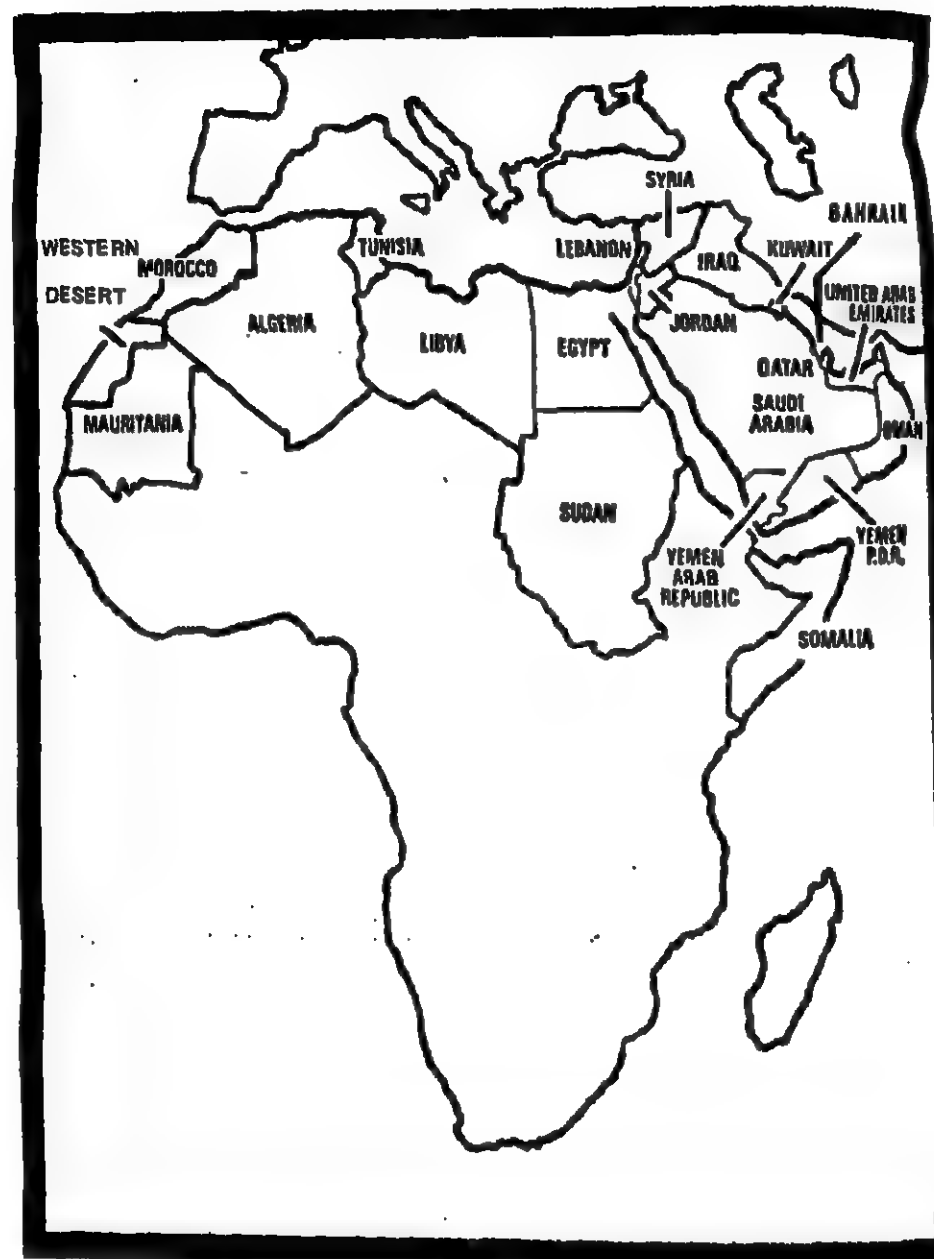
This initiative was met by a sincere response on the part of the Arabs and found support in the following basic principles:

* If dialogue is the ideal means in the present time of balanced international forces and groupings, it becomes, in the case of Arab-European relations, a means imposed by the circumstances arising from the October 1973 War.

* The Arab world believes that security and peace in the Middle East are linked closely with security and peace in Europe and the world at large. When the Arabs sincerely seek a just peace, then full European support is a natural outcome of this endeavor.

* Throughout history, the Arabs have been the torchbearers of civilization and the champions of cooperation and progress. As in the past, they are still committed to aiding in the solution of the political and economic problems of the world, helping to extend prosperity and promote welfare among all peoples, in developed as well as developing countries.

* The Arab world, consisting of twenty Arab States, considers the solution of the Palestine problem its first priority. The Arab world is an entity that cannot be fragmented. Any solution of the Arab-Israeli dispute must be based on full recognition of their unanimity and on full recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people.



30TH ANNIVERSARY

The Arab world is encouraged by this mature and moral vision, seeing in it a starting point for a world-wide dialogue aimed at the establishment of a framework for international cooperation. This in turn opens up new horizons for the common interest of all people, provided it is based on the humanitarian objectives in which the Arab people as well as all peace-loving people believe. For the sake of world prosperity, moral principles and values and for establishing a solid base for peace, justice and prosperity the world over, the American people must recognize and support the goal of the Arabs in seeking justice for their cause.

social unity in action...

ORGANIZATION

THE COUNCIL

is the supreme organ of the League of Arab States, consisting of representatives of the twenty member states and Palestine.

THE SECRETARIAT

is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Arab League, under its Secretary-General, Mr. Mahmoud Riad, former Foreign Minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt. The Secretariat has departments of economic, political, legal, cultural, social and labor affairs, and for petroleum, finance, Palestine, health, information, communications and protocol.

THE ECONOMIC COUNCIL

was established in 1950, composed of the Ministers of Economic Affairs or their representatives.

THE COUNCIL OF ARAB ECONOMIC UNITY

was established in 1964 by the Economic Council. Its aims include removal of internal tariffs, establishing common external tariffs, freedom of movement of labor and capital, and the adoption of common economic policies.

Specialized agencies and bureaus of the Arab League include:

THE ARAB EDUCATIONAL, CULTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATION

established in 1964 to promote the ideals of Arab Cultural Unity and to which each member state submits an annual report on progress in education, cultural matters and science.

THE ARAB STATES BROADCASTING UNION

created in 1969 to coordinate and study broadcasting sub-

jects, and to exchange expertise and technical cooperation. Members include 20 Arab radio and TV stations and four foreign associates.

THE ARAB LABOR ORGANIZATION

established in 1965 for cooperation in labor problems, unification of labor legislation and conditions of work, social insurance, etc.

THE CIVIL AVIATION COUNCIL OF ARAB STATES

founded in 1967 to develop the principles, techniques and economics of air transport between the member states.

THE ARAB CITIES ORGANIZATION

founded in 1967 to deal with scientific, cultural and social aspects of town development, planning and administration. Membership is open to main Arab town councils.

THE JOINT DEFENSE COUNCIL

established in 1950 to implement joint defense, and consists of the Foreign Minister and Defense Ministers or their representatives.

THE INTERNATIONAL ARAB ORGANIZATION FOR SOCIAL DEFENSE

comprises three bureaus responsible for narcotics, crime prevention, and the Bureau of Criminal Police. The Arab League maintains information offices in New York (with branches in Washington, Chicago, San Francisco and Dallas), Geneva, Bonn, Rio de Janeiro, London, New Delhi, Rome, Ottawa, Buenos Aires, Tokyo, Paris, Dakar and Nairobi. Offices are planned for Addis Ababa, Ankara, Lagos, Copenhagen and Madrid.

THIRTY YEARS PROGRESS

- 1945 Pact of the Arab League signed.
- 1946 Cultural Treaty signed.
- 1950 Joint Defense and Economic Cooperation Treaty.
- 1953 Creation of Arab Telecommunications and Radio Communications Union. Founding of Institute of Advanced Arab Studies. Cairo First Conference of Arab Education Ministers.
- 1954 Formation of Arab Postal Union. Nationality Agreement.
- 1958 Agreement on a Common Tariff Nomenclature.
- 1957 Agreement on creation of Arab Financial Institution for Economic Development. Cultural Agreement with UNESCO.
- 1959 Cooperation Agreement between Arab League and the International Labor Organization.
- 1959 First Arab Oil Congress.
- 1960 Inauguration of new Arab League HQ. Midan Al Tahrir, Cairo.
- 1961 Agreement to establish Arab Organization for Administrative Sciences. Agreement with WHO on exchange of medical information.
- 1962 Agreement to establish economic unity.
- 1963 Agreement to establish Arab Navigation Company. Agreement to establish Arab Organization on Social Defense Against Crime.
- 1964 First session of the Council of Arab Information Ministers.
- 1965 Arab Common Market established. Casablanca Conference of Arab Leaders, September. Establishment of Arab Air Carriers.

- Organization. Agreement on Arab Cooperation for Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.
- 1966 Cairo Conference of Arab Leaders, March. Cairo Conference of Arab Leaders, June.
- 1967 Cairo Conference of Arab Foreign Ministers. Cairo Meeting of Arab Heads of State. Conference of Arab leaders, Khartoum. Establishment of Civil Aviation Council for Arab States. Agreement to establish Arab Tanker company.
- 1968 First Conference of Arab Tourist Ministers. Establishment of Arab Fund for Economic and social Development.
- 1969 Summit Meeting held in Rabat. Establishment of Industrial Development Center for Arab States. First Conference of Arab Health Ministers.
- 1970 Establishment of Arab Organization for Agricultural Development. Establishment of Arab Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization.
- 1972 Mahmoud Riad succeeds Abdel Khelek Hassouna as Secretary-General of the Arab League. First Arab Traffic Conference.
- 1973 Treaty for Technical Cooperation between the Afro-Asian Rural reconstruction Organization (AARRO) and Arab League signed. Declaration issued defining Arab demands for Settlement of the Middle East Conflict. Algiers Arab Summit.
- 1974 Agreement to establish a permanent Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation with the EEC.



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LEBANON

Why Lebanese remain bankers of Mideast

Beirut survives crises and meteoric growth as haven and channel for petrodollar flood

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon
Despite growing competition from Kuwait, the possibility of major liberalization in the Egyptian banking system, and local political disturbance, Lebanon's supremacy in Middle East banking remains intact.

Lebanon's 74 banks, including locally owned and foreign owned branches, form one of the principal havens and at the same time a major channel for the movement of petrodollars between the Arab oil-producing states and the economies of both the West and the "third world."

Western bankers who work in Beirut find the meteoric growth of Lebanon's free banking institutions especially extraordinary in the light of some of the conditions they have survived: the 1966 crash of the Beirut Intra Bank, due to a crisis of liquidity; the 1967 and 1973 Arab-Israeli wars; and Lebanon's own internal difficulties of May, 1973, and May, 1975.

Reasons for success

What Columbia University economic historian Charles Issawi refers to as "the Lebanese economic miracle" might be aptly applied to banking here. The reasons for its continued success are summed up by Joseph Geagea, president of the Association of Lebanese Banks.

"The system, Mr. Geagea explains, "is based on the customer's complete freedom to dispose of his funds as he sees fit; absolute secrecy covering his bank belongings and all operations carried out with the bank itself or through its medium."

"In Lebanon, currency-exchange operations are entirely free of any restriction whatsoever. Banks can receive amounts in any kind of currency and convert all sorts of currency as the customer may choose," he continues.

"Free convertibility of currency is enhanced by freedom of contracts and of money transfers of all kinds. Reaching far beyond Lebanon's borders, bank transfers of money, banknotes, and movable assets are freely negotiable."

"Such freedom extends to gold currency

and precious metal which can be imported and exported unrestrictedly, whatever the holder or the origin and even if the money involved originates from Lebanon, or from funds originally introduced into Lebanon or from profits realized in Lebanon."

Expansion recent

Though Lebanon has been a trading country for 3,500 years, there were only seven small banks here in 1945 and no Central Bank until 1964.

The late President Nasser's Egyptian revolution of 1952 and resulting nationalization of Egypt's banks gave Lebanon its first impetus. The second came from the banking secrecy laws of 1956.

After the Intra Bank crisis of 1966, the government undertook basic reforms. The Central Bank set up liquidity guarantees. New and more exacting controls were imposed on banking performance. The number of operating banks was reduced from 93 to 74 through mergers and liquidations.

Any new bank seeking to set up shop here must buy an existing license, because no new ones are granted.

Since a new bank can be established only by acquiring all or part of an existing Lebanese bank, nearly 80 percent of bank deposits in Lebanon — which rose from 4 billion Lebanese pounds in 1970 to 9.9 billion Lebanese pounds (\$4.5 billion at present exchange rates) at the start of 1975 — are controlled by foreign interests.

Foreign owners

In terms of assets, two of Lebanon's top 10 banks are British. The largest one, the Arab Bank, is Jordanian legally and owned by Palestinian Arabs. There are French interests in four, one Egyptian, and only one partly Lebanese.

There are also about 70 representative offices of such foreign banks as the First National Bank of Boston, as compared with only 50 representative offices a year ago.

There is no difficulty about setting up a representative office, and many of these have been the first step toward acquiring an interest in a Lebanese bank. Some which have done this include Chase Manhattan, First National Bank of Chicago, the Chemical Bank, and the Moscow Narodny Bank.



By Gordon M. Converse, chief photographer

Beirut is at hub of Middle East's intricate financial network

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LEBANESE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Excerpts from an article by
Dr. Charles Malik

The relations of any country with the world spring, actually, from the character and situation of that country. The character of Lebanon consists of the special and rich heritage of Lebanon, its special location on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea, its free, democratic system in both politics and economics, the spiritual independence of its people, its distinct and intelligent openness to the whole world and its variety of communities and sects with mutual respect between them all. Its character also consists of its nature as a free, sovereign and independent nation which determines its own destiny, and whose independence and sovereignty are recognized by the whole world.

The first invariable feature is a warm relationship with neighboring Syria. No dispute of any kind can be allowed to separate to the degree of enmity between these two neighboring countries. The same warm relations govern our relationship with the Palestinians. Every dispute between us and the Palestinians is transitory, or should be transitory. The links of culture, temperament, dialect, heritage and sense of humor, that bind us are much stronger than our links with any other people, with the exception of the Syrians.

The relations of Lebanon with Jordan is similar to the relationships with Syria and the Palestinians. Jordan's entity reflects the strong Syrian and Palestinian influences, and is consequently near to us. In addition, its trend towards the bedouin system makes it a vital link between us and the bedouin way.

Lebanon's relations with Egypt extend back over the centuries to the early stages of history, and are consequently among the strongest and most long-standing of ties. In view of the present day importance of Egypt from the geographic, Arab and Islamic viewpoints, Lebanon is deeply influenced by Egyptian trends and policies.

A special and firm relationship developed between Lebanon and Saudi Arabia, and I believe that these relations will become firmer and deeper in the future.

The business and economic activities of the Lebanese in the Gulf, the friendly relations between Gulf Rulers and Lebanese leaders and the common views on the free enterprise system combine to produce a new relationship between us and that vital part of the world that I consider to be an invariable feature.

Considering the Arab World as a unit stretching from Morocco in the west to Iraq in the east, and from Syria in the north to Sudan in the south, it is readily recognized that Lebanon has basic ties with all its sections, of course, to varying degrees.

Consequently, Lebanon cannot, and should not if it can, relinquish its Arab responsibility within the framework of its independence and sovereignty, be it within the Arab League, the United Nations, international conferences or in bilateral or joint meetings between Lebanon and the Arab countries.

If we were to go beyond the Arab World, to the Middle East, we are immediately confronted by Turkey and Iran. Any basic development in either of these two nearby countries, such as the Atatürk Revolution, or the bloodless revolution of the Shah, creates important repercussions in Lebanon; consequently, it behooves Lebanon to evolve special Turkish and Iranian policies, especially since history abounds with references to the long-standing relations between both countries and Lebanon.

I now move on to Europe; it is impossible to imagine Lebanon in past or present or in its destiny and future without a solid relationship with Europe across the Mediterranean Sea. Europe herself, after whom the continent was named, was a Phoenician princess. Lebanon has maintained organic, continuing and warm relations, without interruption, down through the centuries; this applies to the relations of Lebanon with Greece, Rome, Byzantine and other European countries.

The Lebanese feels at home in Europe and the West in general, and the Europeans and Westerners feel at home in Lebanon.

In addition, there is an interaction of economic, political, security and cultural interests between Lebanon and Europe and the West. As evidence of this fact, it is sufficient to cite the presence of the unique number of banking, business and cultural organizations based in Beirut and operating in Lebanon. One could also refer to the special concern for international circles for all relating to Lebanon's safety, security and stability, be it in its relations with the Arab World or in relation to Israel, especially in the October, 1973 war.

All this leads to one conclusion: Lebanon without a firm, solid and warm relationship with Europe and the West in general, including Russia is not Lebanon.

France occupies a special place in this Lebanese outlook towards the West, due to a number of historical and cultural reasons, and in view of the fact that France is the only great power of Mediterranean origin, entity, continuity and temperament. It is one of the invariable features of Lebanese international relations that very strong ties with France be maintained and strengthened on the official, popular and cultural levels, in spite of all changes and in the face of the evolution of history.

The fact that our relations with France are traditionally strong does not mean any weakening of our relations with other Western European nations, such as Britain, Germany, Italy, Spain, Greece and others.

If we consider Western Europe as a unit, we realize the need for a firm relationship of understanding and interaction and even cooperation with this Europe.

Our relations with America are one of the most important invariable features of our international relations.

First: Because America is one of the world's two giant super-powers which are decisive today for every destiny issue, and because it had a positive role in the securing and maintaining of our independence.

Second: Because of America's influence over Israel, an influence that we need to deter Israel from attacking us (actually, it is this influence that has restricted Israel's attacks against Lebanon ever since it was established).

Third: Due to the presence of the United Nations headquarters in America, where some of our problems and the problems of the Arab World are being debated and decisions on them are taken by organs of the world organization.

Fourth: Due to the presence of nearly a million Americans of Lebanese origin, occupying important posts in all sectors of American life. This group is concerned with the destiny of Lebanon, they are inclined towards it, and they have some influence on American policies, an influence that could increase and grow.

Fifth: Due to the importance of the American economy, industry and technology to the world, including us and the Arab World.

Sixth: Due to America's democracy and free enterprise system which resemble, to some extent, to our democracy and system, and influence them.

Seventh: Due to the established American oil and strategic interests in the Middle East, which give America, as we saw in the October, 1973 war, the exclusive key to the solution of the Middle East conflict, negatively or positively.

Eighth: The tremendous influence, for good or bad, of American thought and way of life on the thinking and way of life of the whole world, through its press, magazines, books, cinema, tourism, foreign students studying in its institutions and who later return to their countries, and also through its political, moral and spiritual moves and internal activities which are quickly spread beyond its borders.

Ninth: Due to the vital importance of the English language in the world of today and tomorrow.

Tenth: Due to the presence of American educational and humanitarian institutions which flourished in Lebanon, work-

ing sacrificially and generously over a century and a half, making outstanding contributions to Lebanon and the Middle East.

The World Lebanese Cultural Union is an important organ in organizing relations between the emigrant and resident Lebanese, and the tremendous potential of this organization has yet to be discovered and tapped. The mobilizing of these resources requires sponsorship and fostering by the Beirut headquarters on a level much bolder, stronger and more far-sighted than has been forthcoming so far.

Our relations with the Soviet Union also constitute an invariable feature of our international relations for several reasons, including:

First: Because the Soviet Union is one of the world's two super-powers today, and is involved in the final decision on every destiny issue which concerns us in the Middle East.

Second: The Marxist beliefs have a worldwide message in social and economic justice that we should benefit from, without copying the aspects of that message that conflict with our heritage, and our faith in God, in freedom, in democracy and in man.

Third: Because of the close ties between the Soviet Union and some Arab countries.

Fourth: Because the Soviet Union rightly considers the Middle East an area vital to its security, and thus, an area that must at least be neutralized with respect to it and to others, in order that no part of this area, including Lebanon, can be used as base for aggression against the Soviet Union or any other.

Fifth: Because of the brilliant, humanitarian Russian literature, starting from Pushkin, and passing through Dostoevski and Tolstoy up to Pasternak and Solzhenitsyn.

Sixth: Because of the traditional relationship between Russian Orthodox Church and the Antioch Patriarchate of the Greek Orthodox Church.

Seventh: Because of the economic benefits to be derived from dealing with the Soviet Union. These are the basic factors that require that our relations with the Soviet Union must be among the invariable features of our international relations. Our relationships with the East European countries which are satellites of the Soviet Union are derived from the relationship that has been defined with the Soviet Union itself.

The unchanging and invariable features of Lebanon's international relations depend to a large extent on its cultural and spiritual features. This is due to the fact that two spiritual and cultural worlds meet in Lebanon in a unique manner: the Christian world and the Islamic world. Consequently, Lebanon must remain in close contact in both time and space with the sources of spirit and faith of both these worlds.

It might be that the policy of Lebanon is the sum total of all these factors, with no action, reaction or initiative. Lebanon needs some specific policies based on a clear-cut picture of itself and the Middle East, covering a century or at least half a century. It is not enough to balance powers, neither is it sufficient for us to fend for ourselves in this world of flux and clashing currents.

The deepest depth is man himself, his dignity, his freedom and his integrity; it is the mind, with its ability to firmly and confidently grasp the many-phased truth; it is diversity within the framework of mutual respect; it is responsible and discerning openness; it is a conviction on the continuity of history in its deepest meaning.

On this basis, Lebanon can take the initiative in outlining a definite vision for itself and the Middle East, covering one hundred years, a vision that it will be sold on and others on.

History is merciless; if we miss the opportunity of discovering this vision and striving steadily and resolutely for its realization, history will record that a sterile generation has passed through Lebanon, a generation that was not worthy of the challenges of the age.

The Lebanese Constitution contains:

1 - Balance between the Legislative and Executive Branches.

2 - Cooperation of the Legislative and Executive Branches.

3 - Checks and balances for each of the two Branches.

In Lebanon, the Cabinet Ministers are responsible, and the Head of State is held responsible in case of high treason.

In Lebanon, the people believe in the sovereignty of the constitution; this leaves no room for arbitrary rule or for infringement on personal and individual freedoms, neither any infringements on ideology, or property. No citizen is imprisoned without a judicial verdict, neither can a citizen be banished or deported, neither can personal ownership be revoked except in such cases as are considered in keeping with public interests.

BAALBECK INTERNATIONAL FESTIVALS

The idea of staging an international festival in Baalbeck was first conceived in the summer of 1955, when a group of world famous actors presented four classical plays at the Baalbeck Citadel.

The enthusiastic response of the large crowds led the organizers to make arrangements to organize an annual program of plays, music and dancing at Baalbeck.

The first full program for the festival was presented in 1955, with the second program staged in 1956. It was inaugurated by Jean Coteau, who came in person to present the play "The Diabolic Gods."

The program also included music by the Hamburg Orchestra and two Shakespearean plays, presented by a British group with Robert Atkins.

The festivals that followed witnessed an array of world famous performers and groups. Famous stars from the Paris and Milano Operas and the best musical groups and ballet troupes of the world participated in the presentations.

Of overwhelming importance to Lebanon and for cultural and artistic development in the country, was the introduction of folklore into the festival programs, starting in 1957. The introduction of Lebanese folklore came at the same time as the emergence of the famous Lebanese singer, Fayrouz.

The first presentation of Lebanese folklore at Baalbeck was a smashing success and was the launching point for annual presentations.

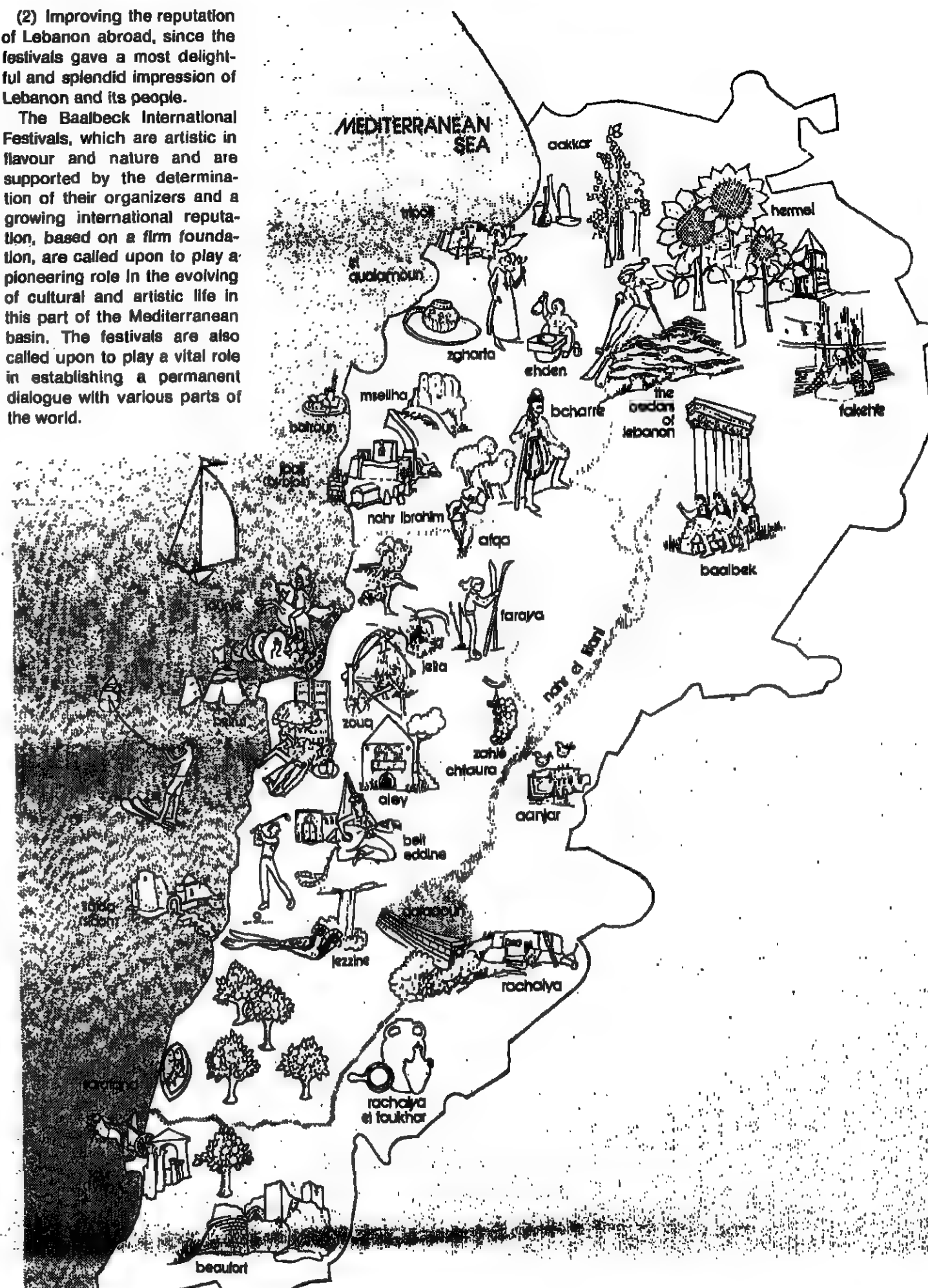
Lebanese drama also met similar response, with plays by George Shehadeh presented in 1957 and 1958. The festivals also helped in the launching of the first Lebanese "Institute of Dramatic Arts," which was founded in 1960.

It could be said that most of the immediate objectives have been realized, including:

(1) Festivals which are centers of artistic and cultural activity, encouraging the presentation of high-quality programs by world famous performers in the most beautiful setting possible.

(2) Improving the reputation of Lebanon abroad, since the festivals gave a most delightful and splendid impression of Lebanon and its people.

The Baalbeck International Festivals, which are artistic in flavour and nature and are supported by the determination of their organizers and a growing international reputation, based on a firm foundation, are called upon to play a pioneering role in the evolving of cultural and artistic life in this part of the Mediterranean basin. The festivals are also called upon to play a vital role in establishing a permanent dialogue with various parts of the world.



LEBANON



THE CONSTITUTION OF LEBANON

is an integral part of the independent nation. All the powers of the nation are in the hands of the State which derives them from the people alone. The people are the source of authority, without any limit or restriction, with no secret agreements limiting its sovereignty, and no foreign bases within its borders, exposing it to dangers.

The constitution is the guarantee of the rights of the people, and since the constitution is written, there is no possibility for twisting and private opinion.

Lebanon was one of the first nations to respond to the call of the Charter of Human Rights. The Charter, in its 18th Article, stresses the importance of written constitutions in shaping the life of societies and nations.

Beauty, history, culture, climate

The allure of Lebanon draws tourists, businessmen

By John K. Cooley

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon
Cosmopolitan Lebanon, with its spectacular blend of mountains, Mediterranean, and glittering city life, remains the one Arab country with consistent allure for the tourist or business traveler from the West.

Despite some recent bouts of internal political trouble, Beirut and its mountainous hinterland, the Phoenix of the Bible, are as attractive for the vacationer as they are a necessary stop for today's business traveler to the Middle East.

From Mt. Lebanon, the central spine of this 140-mile-wide, 3,950 square mile little country, the traveler is surrounded by the Mediterranean to his west, the hills of Galilee in Israel to the south, and the deserts and mountains of Syria to the north and east.

Driving upward and eastward from Beirut on the mountain road to Damascus, you encounter not the legendary Cedars of Lebanon — these are mostly clustered in the high mountains above Tripoli, in the north, were the Lebanese poet Kahlil Gibran dreamed and wrote — but a wide green valley, crisscrossed with brooks. This is the Bekaa, Lebanon's granary, fruit orchard, and vegetable garden.

Toward the Bekaa's northern end is Baalbeck, the Phoenician city whose proud Roman temples are the scene, from July to September, every year, of one of the world's great outdoor festivals of music and drama.

Lebanon's climate is one of its main assets. All four seasons are temperate, and both beach bathing and skiing, separated by an hour's drive, are perfectly feasible on many days of late autumn, winter, or early spring.

In summer, much of the half-million population of Beirut escapes the humid heat by commuting or weekend driving in mountain villages, many only 30 minutes' drive away.

Few foreigners in Lebanon have language problems. In 1970, a government survey found that about 15 percent of the Lebanese living in Lebanon speak and read English as well as Arabic, while 40 percent of those over five years of age speak and read French.

A visitor with only three or four days to see Lebanon — a week would be the very minimum stay recommended by this 10-year resident of the country — would be well advised to drive immediately north of Beirut for about 30 minutes to the coastal town of Jounieh. From there, a cable railway up a Swiss-type mountain steeply lands you at Harissa, where the view of Jounieh Bay and Beirut is one of the loveliest in the entire Mediterranean.

Beirut itself has far more to offer than merely a variety of fine hotels, restaurants, museums, and sophisticated night life. For shopping, the gold and silver souks (covered markets) compete with fine shops in Hamra and Bab Edries, the newer and older main shopping districts respectively. Gold and semi-precious stones, despite their skyrocketing prices elsewhere, are still advantageously bought in Beirut, because the labor costs of goldsmiths and jewelers are lower.

Near Beirut are the mountain resort towns of Aley, Bshamoun, and Sofar, all on the main road to Damascus. In the summer these areas become the playground of Arab tourists from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and the Arab Gulf, seeking relief from their torrid towns and deserts in the cool of the mountains, and the night life not permitted in their more puritanical societies.

Hundreds of smaller villages, like Chemlan, south of Beirut, offer simple resort hotels with good, wholesome cooking, pine forests and river valleys to hike or fish in, and plenty of rustic village scenery.

About 12 miles north of Beirut are the Jetté Caves. Two caves are connected, one on top of another and connected by a cable car, with 100,000 feet into the mountainside. You can explore the first by boat, ending up in an underground lake which is the source of Lebanon's Dog River. The second is dry and can be explored on foot.

Further north is the Alfa Grotto, where the Adonis River springs cascade over a 600-foot cliff. Greco-Roman legends name this as the spot where Adonis, the lover of Venus, was slain by a boar. The waters of the Adonis River, known locally as the Ibrahim River, are said to be tinged red in his memory.

At the mouth of the Dog River are inscriptions carved on the cliff faces by foreign conquerors: from Ramses II, the 13th-century B.C. Pharaoh of Egypt, down through Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, Greeks, Romans, Mamelukes, Ottoman Turks, and finally, the graffiti of contemporary Lebanese.

Byblos, or Jbail, about 20 miles north of Beirut on the main road toward Tripoli and Syria, claims (like many other

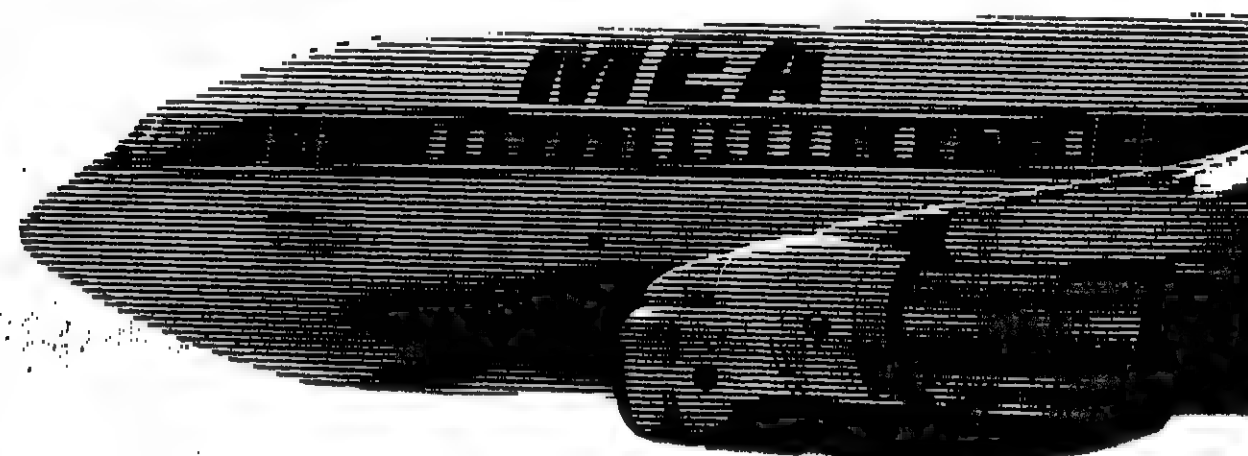
Middle Eastern sites) to be the oldest, continuously inhabited town in the world. Its claim may be stronger than most: the impressive remains are those of Neolithic, Middle Bronze Age, Amorite, Egyptian, Hittite, Phoenician, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Arab, and Crusader periods.

Lebanon possesses a number of other rich archaeological sites, among them Sidon, which was a metropolis of the Phoenicians, and Tyre, the onetime capital of the Phoenician empire.



Byblos: redolent with time

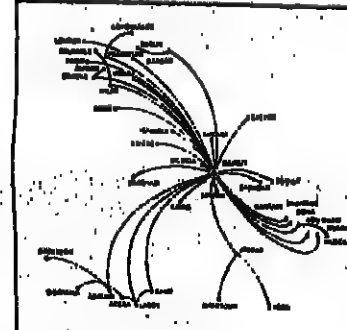
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LEBANON

This Mediterranean nation is rich in archaeological treasures.

The weathered arches of an Arab caliph's palace (right) stand in the fertile valley called Bekaa. The palace, near the village of Anjar, is believed to have been the summer residence of the sixth Omayyad Caliph, Walid Ibn Abdel Malik, who ruled in Damascus during the early generations of Islam.

Anjar is also the sight of Roman and Byzantine ruins.



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IRAQ/SYRIA

Iraq doubles its estimate of oil reserves

No. 2 Arab oil nation is impatient for economic progress

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Baghdad, Iraq, the emerging new oil giant of the Middle East, is impatient for rapid economic development and eager to consolidate its ties with the "third world," especially the oil-poor states that can benefit from Iraqi crude oil and oil technology.

Since discovery early this year that Baghdad itself, which is so crowded with foreign businessmen and investors that hotel rooms are at a premium, may be literally "floating on a lake of oil," as one Iraqi official put it, most of the older estimates about Iraqi oil have had to be revised sharply upward.

A special ceremony June 2 marked drilling of the first exploratory well in eastern Baghdad. The Iraqi National Oil Company (INOC) is cooperating with the Romanian firm, Rompetrol, in the drilling, the Iraqi news agency reported.

According to chairman Ghanem Abdel Jalil of the Iraqi Company for Oil Operations (ICO), the nationalized successor of the old Iraq Petroleum Company (IPC), estimates of Iraqi crude oil reserves may have to be more than doubled.

At the end of 1974 the estimate stood at 35 billion barrels. This, Mr. Abdel Jalil said, was probably too low because little or no serious exploration for new fields took place in Iraq between the early 1960s and IPC's nationalization in 1972.

With 75 billion barrels, Iraq would have the second largest reserves in the Middle East, behind Saudi Arabia with 164 billion, but well ahead of its neighbors Kuwait, with 73 billion, and Iran with 66 billion.

Crude oil given away

Saddam Hussein, Iraqi Vice-President and Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, confirmed in several statements early this year that it is Iraqi policy to



Baghdad street: Despite Iraq's forward drive, old ways endure

By R. Norman Mathony, staff photographer

sell cheaply or give away crude oil to Afro-Asian countries in need of it.

Thus, Baghdad sent 1 million tons of crude as a gift to Egypt in February, in response to an Egyptian fuel shortage, after delivering 1.3 million tons late last year for refining in Egypt.

At home, Iraq's efforts to force the pace of development show up dramatically in spending plans for the nine-month period from April to December, 1975.

The republic's ruling body, the Revolutionary Command Council, in May ratified a \$13.5 million budget, 33.5 percent higher than the same period last year.

Some \$3.3 million of that will go directly to development, primarily of industry.

All of Iraq's regimes since the revolution of

1958 overthrew the monarchy have called themselves socialist. The present Baath (Arab socialist) Party rulers, who share power in the government with the Iraqi Communist Party and those pro-Baath leaders of the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) who did not join Muhi al-Mustafa Barzani's newest Kurdish revolt (from March 1974 until the Iraqi-Iranian accord of March 6, 1975 ended the Shah of Iran's help for the Kurds and therefore the revolt itself.)

Western technology preferred

Though Iraq has a formal alliance and a number of economic cooperation agreements with the Soviet Union, its Baathist Party rulers have shown a growing preference for Western technology.

Britain as the former colonial power lost its preeminence in Iraqi technology and now the country contracts with a bewilderingly international array of firms from the United States, Japan, the Netherlands, Romania, West Germany, and France.

Iraq has had no diplomatic relations with the United States since Baghdad broke relations in 1967. Vice-President Saddam Hussein has indicated relations will not be renewed unless the U.S. softens some of its support for Israel.

However, as was the case in another Arab socialist country, Algeria, for a long period until renewal of relations in 1974, this has not stopped the boom in trade or technology import from the United States.

A few figures show the trend. British exports to Iraq rose from \$78.7 million in 1973 to \$143.5 million in 1974, while U.S. exports jumped from \$56 million to \$284 million.

Mr. Hussein, who is a prime minister in all but name for President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, another veteran Baath Party leader, carefully explained Iraq's foreign policy— including why it is skeptical of U.S. peace efforts in the Middle East — in an important interview with the Egyptian newspaper *Al-Ahram*.

Peaceful solution 'impossible'

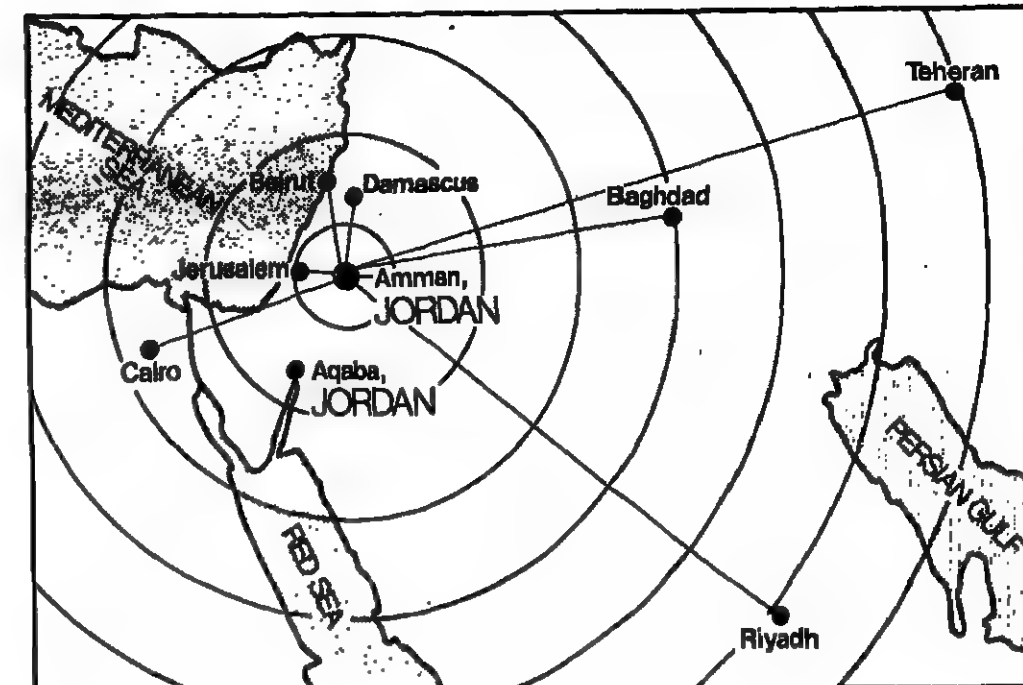
The United States, Mr. Hussein told Rose al-Youssef, could no longer "work miracles" since its defeat in Indo-China. It was wrong for anyone — perhaps an implied reproach for President Sadat of Egypt — to assume that only the United States could "dispose life and death."

The Baath in both Iraq and Syria, where rival clans of the party are in power, has always taught that a peaceful solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict is impossible.

The Arab peoples, Mr. Hussein said, would consent to great sacrifices if need be to win a new war against Israel. "Conquering one's rights by peaceful means," he added, "is a precedent in international relations which has not yet passed all its tests."

"No state," he went on, "can impose peace other than by force. It is not necessary to have recourse to this force. The important thing is to possess a force morally and materially strong enough to be used in case of a critical confrontation."

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- Jordan has bilateral trade agreements with other Arab countries.
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The government of Jordan wants you to do business here.

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- Foreign investors are free to purchase equity participations in Jordanian partnerships, closely held corporations and public companies.
- Qualified foreign investors can own as much as 100% of enterprises established here.
- There are no restrictions on repatriation in foreign exchange of profits or capital.
- All in all, government regulation of business resembles that of North America and Western Europe.

You'll find a stable economic climate in Jordan. You must operate in an atmosphere of stability and growth. In Jordan you will find large foreign ex-

change reserves and an improving balance of payments picture.

- Internal inflationary pressures are low and per capita savings are high.
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Jordan has programs to help you get started.

Programs to help the businessman are numerous. You benefit from legislation passed by the Jordanian National Assembly to encourage economic development.

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- Industrial Development Bank provides both debt and equity financing as well as technical assistance.
- The Jordan Investment Promotion Office offers free confidential advisory services.
- Jordan's Public Insurance Corporation makes investment subject to normal business risks, and the United States government provides "political risk" insurance through its newest agency, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIIC).

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- Jordan's modern highway system provides the main route from Lebanon and Syria to the Persian Gulf countries.
- Airline connections with Europe and principal Mideast countries are excellent and the only executive jet air service in the Mideast is based in Amman.
- A new railroad links the populous north with the Port of Aqaba.

• A deep sea port on the Gulf of Aqaba connects with the Red Sea and the Suez Canal.

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- Excellent telephone communications link business centers within the country and with other Mideast countries.
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Syria more stable, prosperous, peaceful

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Damascus, Syria is fast rebuilding the heavy damage its civilian economy and military establishment suffered in the 1973 and 1967 wars with Israel, and looks ahead with some hope to peace.

Although determined to recover from Israeli occupation the small but strategic Golan Heights area lost in the two wars — for a day or two in October, 1973, it looked as though this were happening — President Hafez al-Assad, a quiet, prudent soldier-politician often tells visitors "war is not our hobby. Syria prefers peace."

As though to prove this, President Assad, in a move which surprised Western observers and some Arabs and Israelis as well, renewed the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), the 1,250-man UN contingent keeping peace on the Golan for another six months, expiring now in November.

Sadat pleased

There is some evidence that President Sadat of Egypt may have suggested the six-month truce to President Assad; certainly he was pleased by it.

Syrians, who are strong Arab nationalists — the ruling Baath (Arab socialist) Party's

writers like to call their ancient country "the beating heart of Arabism" — will tell you that perhaps the prolonged suspense on both fronts will provide extra incentives to the United States and the Soviet Union, which has perhaps better relations with Syria than with any other Arab state despite Syria's refusal to sign a formal alliance with Moscow, to move more vigorously for peace.

Both Syrians and U.S. diplomats and businessmen seem to agree that one of the more important achievements of U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy last year was restoration of the diplomatic relations which Syria had broken off during the 1967 war, after accusing the U.S. of sending its own combat planes into the war on Israel's side.

Diplomatic relations between Washington and Damascus were restored during the Nixon visit to the Middle East in June, 1974. By August, the first U.S. Ambassador since 1967, Richard Murphy, presented his credentials in Damascus.

Aircraft and locomotives

Optimistic predictions about Syrian-U.S. commercial and cultural relations have been fulfilled. U.S. sales to Syria have already soared above the \$150 million mark, with Boeing aircraft and General Electric locomotives leading the list (the earlier 12-month average was barely \$25 million).

Syria under President Assad, who succeeded a far more volatile regime in November, 1970, has enjoyed five years of stable and increasingly prosperous life. Though more than half of industry (textile mills, oil processing, agro-industrial units) is government-owned, President Assad has encouraged private investment in industry. Cement, fertilizers, processed food, glass and plastics, and washing machines and refrigerators are among the products of Syrian industry.

Syria's population of nearly 7 million is expanding at the rate of 3.3 percent a year, but this does not worry Syrian planners. Vast areas of the republic's 71,488 square miles used to be reclaimed and settled, and the new Tabqa Dam, now in its final stages of construction with Soviet help in northeast Syria, helps provide the impetus.

State-owned oil industry

Syria is sole owner of all its oil installations, producing a modest 10 million tons a year now, but with prospects of rapid growth.

Even without new production offshore, Syria will probably enter petroleum's big league this year and be eligible to join the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) by exceeding 10 million tons a year. Kuwait has already nominated Syria for membership in the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC).

JORDAN

Jordan: political stability and prosperity

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Without abandoning his desire to recover his kingdom's lost economic and cultural treasures in the Jordan West Bank and East Jerusalem, King Hussein of Jordan is carefully steering the eastern half of his kingdom toward what he hopes is prosperity and economic self-sufficiency.

Hussein has repeated during and since his last visit to the United States in May that "there is a genuine chance for peace in the Middle East." If the United States and others concerned act quickly, he forecasts that Jordan, though lacking oil discoveries so far, will, through development of its phosphates and other mineral resources, be economically able to support itself by 1980.

Few Arab leaders have showed his perspicacity and sheer staying power. Hussein, since mounting the throne in 1952, has guided his country through two punishing wars with Israel, a civil war in 1970 with Palestinian guerrillas, at least nine known assassination attempts against himself, and a number of car crashes and sporting accidents.

Hussein is a constitutional monarch, but his real authority rests on the absolute loyalty of his Army and devotion of the technology-oriented young men who are working to modernize the kingdom.

Jordan not only survived the 1967 war with Israel, the civil war in "Black September" of 1970, and the economic setbacks of the 1973 war in which it avoided becoming a battlefield again, but also has moved into a phase of economic growth and political stability that is the envy of many richer Mideast states.

Positive factors cited

The reopening of the Suez Canal this month and the gradual ending, over the past three years, of Jordan's earlier politically induced isolation from Syria and other Arab neighbors; Jordan's phosphate industry; and belated discovery of its impressive tourist attractions by Americans, West Europeans, and Arabs are all positive factors that bode well for the future.

A visitor to Jordan finds a landscape of rare beauty unspoiled by pollution, commercialism, or the uglier aspects of the post-industrial age. From the rose-red architectural mysteries of Petra, the desert city of the Biblical Nabateans, through the Crusader castles of Maan or Kerak, on the beaches of Aqaba, or in archaeological sites of such as Amman, he enjoys clear, dry air and contacts with a conservative people who still practice the old-fashioned virtues and courtesies.

What Jordan now hopes is that new Western investors will find in the country "a horizon not limited to Jordan proper," as Information Minister Salah Abu Zayed, one of King Hussein's closest advisors, puts it.

"Like the traveler," says Mr. Abu Zayed, "the investor here has access to other Mideast countries, to wider markets. Amman can be a headquarters, with its arms extendable elsewhere in the Arab world."



Amman: core of stability in an Arab nation without oil

Amman is a good city for family living, where foreigners are made to feel welcome. Nowhere in Jordan does an English-speaking visitor find a language barrier: English is spoken by almost everyone from the top echelons of the government to the Bedouin guides who may take you on a horse or camel ride at Petra or in the majestic desert valley of the Wadi Rum, where "Lawrence of Arabia" and other desert epics were filmed.

Diplomatic skill exercised

On the world scene, Hussein now is dealing with characteristic diplomatic skill with a delicate situation brought about by last autumn's Arab summit conference in Rabat. That conference gave the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), Hussein's political adversary, the responsibility for recovering the West Bank from Israeli occupation.

To meet the situation at home, Hussein and his brother, Crown Prince Hassan, who has special responsibility for the kingdom's economic affairs, acted quickly in union with Prime Minister Zayed Rifai, who has risen to enjoy Hussein's confidence as have few other aides over his 28 years on the throne.

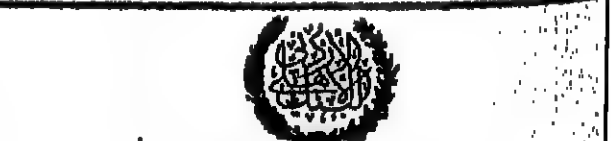
First, Jordan's constitution was changed, reducing Palestinian participation in Parliament. Half of the 80 Palestinian seats in the upper house were removed, as were half of those representing the West Bank in the entire Parliament, which was dissolved with the prospect of new elections within a year.

To calm the fears of Palestinians living in the East Bank, Hussein took other measures.

He warned East Bankers against upsetting good relations with their Palestinian fellow-citizens. He appointed other Palestinians to fill ambassadorial posts vacated after the Rabat conference. He assured the several thousand Jordanian civil servants living under Israeli occupation on the West Bank that they would continue to receive their salaries. There was no "purge" or wave of dismissals of Palestinians in the East Bank administration or educational system.

It is very doubtful that the King, despite his determination to abide by the letter of the Rabat decisions, at least until the Arab states themselves change them, has given up hope of any future West Bank Palestinian state, once the family leave, would be linked with East Jordan, even if this were a loose federation as he proposed in March, 1972.

In the meantime, Hussein continues to enjoy the best of the with the West and to improve his relations with other Arab states. For the first time, they are good with all of his immediate or near neighbors (Libya and Algeria, in North Africa, still do not approve of him or his regime, but neither are neighbors).



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JORDAN

King Hussein pins hopes on Jordan Valley farming

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Amman, Jordan
Jordan's own gamble on peace in the Middle East is the peaceful development and resettlement of the 66-mile long and 2- to 8-mile wide Jordan Valley, a devastated zone of warfare between 1967 and 1970.

President Anwar al-Sadat of Egypt is risking the reconstruction of the shattered Suez Canal cities. President Hafez al-Assad of Syria has begun the resettlement and rebuilding of most of the war-damaged Golan Heights zones recovered from Israel.

In the same way, King Hussein's Jordan Valley Authority is systematically rebuilding

the lives and livelihoods of nearly 100,000 people who have returned or are returning to live in the flatland on the east bank of the Jordan River.

However, the reasons for the original decision and the success of the return to the valley are essentially human and economic, rather than political. Indeed, as Dr. Mundir Haddadine, deputy to Authority Director Omar Abdallah points out, the human dimension in persuading people that the Jordan Valley is a promising place to live and work is the main one because "human sensibilities are among the toughest materials to deal with."

The economic reasons for the effort at human development in the valley are obvious. East Jordan's agriculture accounts for 20

percent of its gross national product and is the main source of income for at least one-third of Jordan's labor force.

Despite this, local farm products meet less than half Jordan's needs. The rest are imported. But the Jordan valley, as the country's main granary, fruit orchard, and vegetable garden, is the heart of the country's efforts to attain self-sufficiency in food.

Before the Arab-Israeli war of 1967, when Israel occupied the West Bank, the Palestinians were the basic settled element in the Valley's 95,000 inhabitants. The fighting of 1967-69, with shelling, air attacks, and guerrilla raids drove all but about 2,000 people out of the valley into the highlands, to Amman, or to the refugee camps.

One of the main targets of the authority has been to draw families back. After five years and the expenditure of \$100 million by King Hussein's government for houses, farm machinery, roads, schools, social services, and the other amenities of living, the valley is undergoing an unprecedented greening process which saw 75,000 people back on the land by the end of last year.

According to some of the Jordanian and foreign experts who have worked on the valley project, the existing labor shortage in the valley makes it necessary to settle much more than the original 95,000 inhabitants. By 1980, estimates Tuma Hazzou, the authority's director of public relations, 140,000 would be the requirement to fully develop its rich agricultural potential.

Jordan economic strategy focuses on minerals, industry

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Amman, Jordan
Jordan's new strategy for achieving economic self-sufficiency leans increasingly away from dependence on services and toward production, according to Dr. Hanna al-Odeh, chairman of the Jordan Planning Council.

Despite the loss of much of its productive farmland and light industry in the West Bank to Israel in 1967, and world inflation which increases Jordan's import bill as it does those of all other Mideast states, the road to independence from foreign aid — which totals

around \$300 million this year — looks increasingly open.

Both the interim 1973-1975 development plan, which is being completed and exceeding most of its targets, and the five-year plan for 1976 to 1980 being drafted and due for publication next fall, stress high priority to agricultural and mineral projects.

The main factor leading to their success has been a fivefold increase in the world price of phosphates, Jordan's main export, since Morocco led the way by raising the price in July, 1974.

From the export of phosphate rock, Jordan

will branch out soon to the production of phosphate-based chemical fertilizers. Final contracts have been signed for construction of a chemical complex near Aqaba on a strip of territory bordering the Red Sea and adjoining nearby Saudi Arabian territory, and close to the Aqaba port.

Despite a history of 25 years of prospecting concessions by a series of Western and East-bloc companies, Jordan's rocky deserts have so far yielded no crude oil. The country is obliged to import its needs from Saudi Arabia, via the US-owned Trans-Arabian Pipeline (Tapi), and refine it in the kingdom's single existing refinery at Zerqa.

There are good possibilities, Jordan planners believe, that all this may change soon.

First of all, a new U.S. group has signed an agreement to begin oil prospecting over a huge concession area of about 5,000 square miles of the East Bank, including parts of the Jordan Valley.

Second, surveys have disclosed that Jordan contains one of the world's largest deposits of an important substitute energy source, oil shale. Indicated reserves of oil shale in the Lajjun area, according to the Ministry of National Economy, are 750 million tons.

Total oil shale reserves in the kingdom are estimated to exceed 10 billion metric tons, with an oil content of one barrel per ton.

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SAUDI ARABIA

Young investment managers often U.S.-educated

How Saudi Arabia handles vast cash flow

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
The Western cartoonist's image of a camel-riding, or Cadillac-driving, free-spending Arab sheikh, falcon-faced, fierce and shifty, reaching out to control the world's markets with his petrodollars, is a laughable anachronism here.

Managers of Saudi Arabia's huge and ever-mounting reserves of cash are, in fact, U.S.-educated, brilliant young men, equally at home in a computer installation or a corporation boardroom.

Take Faisal Bashir, the young deputy of Hisham Nazzer, Saudi Arabia's University of California-educated Minister of State for Planning. Mr. Bashir, who got his MA from the University of Oregon and his PhD from the University of Arizona, is an econometrics buff. He made the first mathematical equation for the exploding financial resources of the Saudi economy, reducing it to 24 separate operations.

Mr. Bashir was a key drafter of the new Saudi five-year development plan, which calls for total expenditures of \$143 billion by 1980.

Cash reserves soaring

Mr. Bashir and his fellow Saudi planners, basing their wealth on the world's largest known oil reserves, could this spring count on one of the world's third-largest cash reserves.

According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Saudi cash reserves — almost entirely in foreign currencies — at the beginning of this year were \$14 billion and had overtaken Japan's at \$13.5 billion for the first time.

The Saudi reserves, said the IMF, were only \$2 billion less than those of the United States. (West Germany was still in first place with \$33.7 billion.) The World Bank estimates that Saudi reserves may amount to \$100 billion by 1980.

The main thrust in domestic spending will be massive investment in "downstream" hydrocarbon industries and in energy and capital-intensive industries — a gas distribution and power network, and a basic steel industry, petrochemicals, fertilizers and scores of secondary industries which will depend upon these primary ones.

Investment capacity limited

Though a major financial force in the world outside, Saudi Arabia, with a population variously estimated at between 5 and 8 million spread over a vast land area, does in fact have a limited capacity to absorb even the most widely planned investment.

But even after dispersing somewhere around \$5 billion in foreign aid in Arab, Islamic and African countries in need of it, the largest wad of cash left over from oil revenues is placed on the world's money markets by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA), the central bank.

What the IMF calls "international liquidity," the best measure of the Saudi kingdom's cash holdings, increased from \$3.78 billion at the end of 1973 to \$14.28 billion as 1975 began.

With gold holdings of \$152 million and state reserves remaining about the same, foreign currency holdings in Saudi Arabia rose from \$3.7 billion to \$15.42 billion. After discounting the purchase of IBRD (World Bank) bonds, Saudi Arabia disbursed in the form of grants, loans, and other financing of Arab projects

abroad about \$3 billion in 1974 alone. This bears out the Saudi claim, made by Mr. Kuraishi and others, that this country had actually paid out 10 percent of its oil revenue in foreign aid.

Massive war aid given

Beginning with the October, 1973, Arab-Israeli war, about \$2 billion was paid to Arab "confrontation states," Egypt, Syria, and Jordan. Saudi Arabia promptly paid a \$400 million contribution to the Arab "war chest" created at the Arab summit conference in Rabat last October. In his last tour abroad before his murder, King Faisal pledged another \$850 million in grants and loans over and above the earlier commitment.

And to Egypt, Syria, and other Arab states is being channeled at least in part through the Saudi Development Fund capitalized last year at \$865 million. Like the Islamic Bank, this follows Muslim religious principles by lending at nominal interest rates (Saudi Arabia is putting up \$120 million, or half the original capital, for the bank).

Saudi funds are also joining Kuwaiti money in Kuwait's Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development to the tune of \$63 million. There were other special grants, like \$30 million to the United Nations Special Fund and \$10 million apiece to Bangladesh and Pakistan for flood and earthquake relief respectively.

Just how short, many money analysts ask, are Saudi Arabia's short-term bank deposits abroad?

"We never withdraw what we deposit on short notice," replied Petroleum Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani last year. "Short-term investment, as far as Saudi Arabia is concerned, is almost the same as long-term."

King Khalid has reiterated King Faisal's determination to keep Western economies strong, as a bulwark against the communism which Saudi Arabia fears.

Western contacts expanding

SAMA has been studying a state investment corporation, with offices in New York, London, and other major money markets. It has begun investing, with other Gulf states and Egypt, in development projects, through the Arab Investment Corporation.

The highly publicized efforts, some successful and some not, to buy into Western corporations, banks and real estate, have been the work of Saudi private individuals, not the government.

"We are completely against the investment of oil money" in the United States, according to Abdel Rahman al-Zamil, chairman of the general studies department of the Saudi University of Petroleum and Minerals at Dhahran, in a lecture in Tulsa, Oklahoma, last month.

"We have made the drastic decision not to invest here at all," said Dr. Zamil.

Saudi Arabia, he added, would never buy into a domestic American oil company because "we need a good investment in an investment bank home."

SAMA has engaged the services of White Weld & Co., and Baring Brothers to help plan investment strategy. Most Saudi reserves are deposited with about 20 major Western banks, such as Morgan Guaranty and Chase Manhattan; the Bank of Tokyo, where it deposited \$1 billion last year. It has purchased British as well as U.S. Treasury notes.

Inside Saudi Arabia, SAMA watches over the spread of the private banking system and subsidizes construction and operations of new branches of the National Commercial Bank of Saudi Arabia and the Riyadh Bank. Only nine foreign banks operate here and newcomers are barred.



Oil pipelines thread their way through ancient Saudi desert

By Alan Sand Associates

Slow communications and a bottleneck in training skilled manpower — the bulk of Saudi bank staffs are foreigners, including Pakistanis, Indians, and Yemenis though the Saudi Arab proportion is increasing — still hamper financial operations. Bank of America and others are running training programs for some of the Saudi banks.

As long as crude oil production does not fall further below its spring 1975 level of under 1 million barrels per day, economists expect and its associated industries to continue generating monetary excesses of around \$1 billion a year until the end of 1980.

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SAUDI ARABIA

Saudi Arabia puts accent on green areas

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

Only 65 miles southwest of Dhahran and its sprawling oil industry, a traveler enters a vast new world of cool water, rich fields of grain and vegetables, and the gentle shade of thousands of fruit trees.

The huge oasis of al-Hassa includes a score or so of towns and large villages. It covers 50,000 acres and supports over 180,000 people who live mainly from farming and providing the services the farmers need.

To raise the standard of living of the oasis people, who throughout the country are still two-thirds of the working force but supply only 6 percent of Saudi Arabia's gross national product, and to reduce rising dependence on

imported food, the Saudi Government is spending over a billion dollars under the new five-year plan to expand the green areas like al-Hassa.

For centuries the main source of Saudi dates, al-Hassa's palm groves drew their water from a hundred springs and artesian wells. Nearly a decade ago, King Faisal's government began construction of 900 miles of drainage channels and a 1,000-mile-long road network, now nearly complete.

By now, mud villages have been abandoned for new towns of modern construction. Japanese jeeps, pickup trucks, and motorcycles have replaced camels and donkeys. And tractors are pulling the plows and harrows instead of animals.

In Hofuf, the main town of the area, there is a boom-town atmosphere. New factories for fertilizers and cement have begun to fill the skyrocketing demand for these commodities.

At Haradh, 80 miles farther south, once a desolate water hole and trading post like some run-down frontier town of the old American West, a huge new government experimental farm is changing the Bedouins' way of life and bringing 20th-century farming techniques to the new Saudi settlers.

Sheep raising accented

The farm produces sheep and other livestock, and grain to feed them. More than 20,000 head of sheep of the native Saudi *najdi* strain provide breeding stock as well as meat. By 1980, the farm's managers plan to produce about 180,000 head a year, 20 percent of the country's needs.

Some of the former Bedouin who have settled here to work are earning better than \$1,000 a month, and have exchanged their former tents for hundreds of air-conditioned housing units. Similar developments are under way in the al-Qasim area, a system of oases centered on the town of Unayzah about 90 miles northwest of Riyadh.

This area is still the goal of the nomads who move northward to greener pastures after the spring rains — except that now they move not on camels but in powerful diesel trucks, with their rugs, tents, and waterkins hanging from the outside.

New school buildings of white and gray concrete stand out from the brownish mud houses and mosques of Unayzah.

Around the town grow date palms, wheat, corn, alfalfa, barley, melons, and onions. Livestock breeding, including camels, has begun on a large scale as the government channels oil revenues into this and scores of other local rural-development schemes around the country.

Unayzah is also typical of other outlying provinces of the kingdom in the attention given to education. The area has 14 elementary schools, three new junior high schools, and a boys' high school. There are eight girls' schools with 2,200 students; 280 of them at junior-high level; a special school for the blind with a vocational department; and for adults and young people who work all day on their farms — six evening schools.

Airport enlarged

Another and larger green expanse is the Asir region of southwestern Saudi Arabia, centered on Abha, another boom town now provided with an airport which is being enlarged to accommodate the largest jets. One of the keys to the Asir's development has been the 100-foot-high Abha Dam, inaugurated in April, 1974.

According to the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, surveys by the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources in these and other oasis areas indicate significant reserves of underground water.

An Agricultural Bank set up by the government provides short and medium-term loans. A subsidy of 50 percent helps finance fertilizer purchases. Subsidies to individual farmers for purchases of agricultural machinery were raised last year from 25 percent of cost to 45 percent. Special subsidies are paid to cultivators of wheat and rice, and 50 percent of animal-feed costs are covered by subsidies in order to encourage raising of livestock and poultry.

With U.S. Government and other outside technical assistance, yield varieties of wheat are being replaced with improved strains. In seven areas where the government has established experimental farms, Chinese experts helped launch a program in 1973 for improvement of rice cultivation, with a view to extending this in the eastern province.

Expansion of industrial and drinking-water facilities is under way in Riyadh, Jeddah, Mecca, Medina, and about 25 other cities and towns. Four desalination plants now operate at Jeddah, al-Khobar on the eastern coast near the ARAMCO oil fields, and at Dhaha and al-Wajh, all of which generate 50,000 kilowatts each of electricity.

U.S. firms have been slow to respond to Saudi invitations to expand desalination facilities, and much of this work is being done by West European firms.

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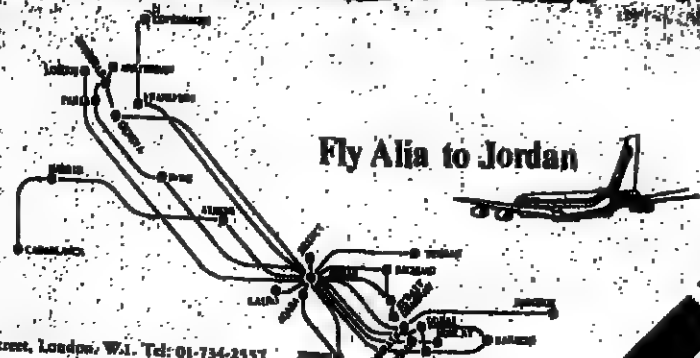
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Thriller turns into \$6 million film

... of a book like 'All the President's Men' means
our 'stars': Washington Post reporters Carl
Bob Woodward; and the actors who portray them —
and Robert Redford. First, actors
... ters; now, as cameras roll, reporters watch the actors.



By Louise Sweeney

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

you stop. That's the technical thing. And then the other
side of it is just a game. I mean, I like to play games,
and that is, I know it's pretend, but the game I play to
make it real for me is: I try to catch the car. I thought
how fun it would be if in one take I could actually catch
it, by running alongside, actually beat the car even if it
ruined the take."

Cinematographer Gordon Willis peers through the
camera at Hoffman; Willis is dressed in a sport shirt
emblazoned with a palm tree, sunset, and the words of
the cameraman's dilemma: "We're losing the light." Then a fan with a flashbulb asks the crew to step aside
so she can take a photo of Dustin Hoffman's chair. Just
his chair, one of those folding black leatherette jobs.

Dustin Hoffman on Carl Bernstein

The star himself is standing on the curb, in triplicate:
Hoffman; his double, Irwin Marcus, who has been with
him since "The Graduate"; and Carl Bernstein. It is
Dustin Hoffman to the third power; three heads of
brown hair, long and shaggy as a Shetland pony's; three
potent noses; three boyish, wiry bodies. But for the film
it is Bernstein who is the original, and Hoffman who
calls his hairdresser, Romaine (as in lettuce), over to
see the proper degree of shag at Bernstein's neck.

Hoffman has really covered Bernstein, like a court-
house beat: "I spent about four months with him,
hangin' around the Post. . . . And, as Bernstein said to
me, the interesting thing was he got less shaggy the
more he got into the story; he began to look more
stylish the longer he was into this story; he began to
look more establishment; he got neater."

Carl Bernstein talks about watching Dustin Hoffman
play Carl Bernstein: "This is the first time I've seen
Dustin actually do it. I sort of felt very moved. It was a
very strange feeling. . . . he's so incredibly good.
There's this thing about how cool you are in the
newspaper business, to show how professional you are.
But I would always break that with Woodward, and
especially with the Segretti tip — it's just great, the
excitement of what he's telling Woodward [he fumbles
his words]. . . . I don't know if eerie is the right word for
how I feel watching it." He grins, adds, "It's kind of
existentially incomprehensible."

In terms of mannerisms, says actor Hoffman, "There
are things about Carl that I like. His head nods a certain
way, kind of impish [he gives a quick, droll imitation,
rolling his eyes]. I'll start to play with that. . . . and he
has a kind of Maryland-Washington thing [when he
talks]. He says 'now.' Instead of 'now' people use 'now.'
I wanted to find out things from — he'd strike a home-
town rapport with them. So it is necessary to have some
kind of drawl, just a suggestion of it."

Hoffman, the actor, took notes on Bernstein, the
journalist, too: "He's got a very inquisitive sense about
him. When we talk, he doesn't leave anything; he keeps
asking questions; he won't leave it alone. . . . And I
think if there's any one quality that distinguishes both
these guys, it's their doggedness, their just pure
inexhaustible doggedness, their energy. That's what the
New York Times was upset about, I think, on the
Watergate business. . . . that kind of focused energy.
. . . They checked everything out. I don't know what a
typical journalist is, but Carl, I know, is different."

"The ideal journalist is someone like Woodward; you
give him a story and he does it, he does it to the best of
his ability. . . . Carl apparently couldn't do anything
unless he's inspired; so in a sense he's closer to an actor
that way, or to me as an actor. I don't like to do anything
unless I'm inspired."

Hoffman and Redford don't expect their character-
izations to be exact tintypes of "Woodstein," as the
tear is known. "It certainly will not be a literal
portrait," says Hoffman. . . . "I mean it's always
yourself giving your impression of the person you're
doing, and you're disclosing as much about yourself as
you are about the character. It's not an in-depth portrait
of Bernstein. . . . Here the reporter is just a part of the
pastiche of the whole thing."

And Robert Redford says, "I don't know that it pays
to get totally under the skin of a character so that you
lose yourself in doing the character. . . . I think you use
the intense, the finer points of the character to illustrate
his reason for being there."

Robert Redford on Bob Woodward

Robert Redford studied Woodward for months, too,
and he talks about the role between takes at 1:30 a.m.
one Saturday in his trailer. He has spent the evening
shooting a scene at what is called "the Deep Throat
garage," that mysterious underground rendezvous
where Woodward often met his anonymous "executive
branch" informant in the middle of the night for
corroboration of pieces in the Watergate puzzle. The
scene is being shot at a nameless white stucco garage
under a high-rise office building in the Rosslyn section
of Arlington, Virginia, but film spokesmen refuse to
confirm it's the real thing.

Steel and wood tracks have been laid like railroad ties
down the incline from the garage, so the camera can
glide up as it follows Redford. It is the scene in which
Woodward, looking for a lead, is being chased by a man
(moving a balcony flowerpot) finds "Deep Throat"
unaccountably not there. He walks nervously out of the
garage, breaks into a run, stops and looks over his

shoulder, fearing he is being followed. It is one of
several "connecting scenes" being shot in the Washing-
ton area; most of the interior stuff will be done on a
specially constructed \$200,000 set in Hollywood this
summer. The film, shot from a script by William
Goldman, will be released next February or March.

From midnight on, Robert Redford has been running
up the garage ramp over and over again as though the
entire CIA were after him. But he bounces into his
trailer like a Whistler ad, eager to talk about the role:
"There's a lot of depth to Woodward that doesn't
surface on first meeting. He manages to suppress a lot,
which is very effective for a reporter because it
somehow invites people to talk. He doesn't intrude on
your conversation at all, and before you know it you're
talking freely, and that's a talent if you're a reporter."

Eyes smile and challenge

He leans back and picks up a brush to give the yellow
tassels of his hair a few swipes before the next take.
Then he mentions that he became interested in making
a film about Watergate the summer it happened, the
summer of '72 when he was doing a whistle-stop
promotion tour for his political film "The Candidate,"
en route to the Democratic National Convention in
Miami. Even before the book was printed he had opted
for the film rights, beating out Dustin Hoffman but later
offering him the Bernstein role.

Interviewing Robert Redford is like playing tennis —
he's always at the net, tanned, ready to whomp back the
next question, blue diamond eyes halfway between a
smile and a challenge.

"Am I using any of Woodward's characteristics? His
shoes; he wears round shoes." Anything else? "Yeah,
he has an interesting attention span. He'll stay with you
as long as you interest him; then he becomes very
polite. The turnoff point is sometimes very transparent.
. . . some reporters are just plain rude. He tends to
maintain a relationship, but it's sort of clear you cease
to interest him in terms of what you're saying, what you
can provide. That's a trait I find interesting. Also he has
a tenacity that's unbelievable."

The book "All the President's Men" was a journalis-
tic thriller, a blend of Sam Spade and "Front Page."
Does Redford see it that way as a film? "No, I don't like
the word 'thriller.' . . . It's a howdunnit because it's
about how a newspaper works. In particular how
investigative reporting works. . . . It takes a special
breed of cat to be a good investigative reporter. You
have to have practically no value for a person's privacy;
and not accept anything as it seems to be. You have to
almost have yourself in the job of getting the story. I
think that's the key to it. It's a howdunnit because it's
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financial/motoring

President Ford sounds an optimistic note

By David T. Cook
Business and financial correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
Washington

The U.S. economy has stopped sliding, an upturn is expected shortly, and reducing federal regulation could make the recovery more robust, President Ford says.

In a speech to small businessmen attending a meeting here, Mr. Ford predicted that "the worst recession since the 1930s is coming to an end."

After citing a variety of positive economic

indicators, President Ford warned that some statistics might remain depressed for a few more months "because they record only what is past."

"I am confident that we are at the bottom of the economic slide. And we will soon be on our way up," Mr. Ford told those attending the National Federation of Independent Business meeting here.

The President's economic optimism comes one day after the Federal Reserve Board announced that the output on the nation's

industry fell in May for the eighth consecutive month. However the 0.3 percent slide was the smallest this year.

Since September the output of the nation's factories, mines, and utilities has declined 13 percent in the longest sustained output slump since 1968.

The President's positive economic prognosis also contrasts with a more guarded assessment of economic events in coming months offered by Treasury Secretary William E. Simon.

Speaking recently to reporters, the Treasury Secretary noted that if the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) goes through with planned increases in world oil prices, they "would certainly have an effect on our [economic] growth rate."

Treasury Department economists are still in the process of determining just how various oil price increases would affect the U.S. economy. But Mr. Simon warned that higher world oil prices would have a "devastating" effect on less-developed nations.

Some OPEC members have suggested that oil prices be raised by as much as 35 percent. The organization as a whole has agreed to increase prices by an undetermined amount this fall.

In addition to a positive economic assessment, Mr. Ford's talk to small businessmen returned to one of the President's favorite themes — the need to reduce federal regulation of American industry.

Mr. Ford opened with an anecdote defining a big businessman as what a small businessman would be "if the government would ever let him alone."

Federal regulatory procedures are "encrusted with contradictions, excess, and rules that have outlived any conceivable value" Mr. Ford told his audience.

The President announced that next week he plans to meet with a group of congressionally selected representatives on legislative proposals for regulatory reform. Mr. Ford told the small businessmen that after this meeting he would call together commissioners of 10 independent regulatory agencies to work with them for improved agency performance.

The President also noted that Tuesday he was appointing members of the congressionally created Federal Paperwork Commission.



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer
Ford: 'soon... on our way up'

Bankers told rich-poor gap must be closed

By David R. Francis
Business and financial editor of
The Christian Science Monitor
Amsterdam

"The revolution of declining expectations." That was a phrase used by a prominent West German journalist, Theo Sommer, editor of Die Zeit, in a talk to the world's top commercial bankers gathered here recently for an international monetary conference.

Mr. Sommer's phrase referred to the possibilities of a shortage of raw materials and energy, and that this meant a need for a change in life-styles involving less consumption of things.

"The age of abundance is over," he held, "the economy of waste a word from yesterday."

With their multinational operations scattered around the globe, international bankers have broadened their mental scopes, dropped some of their tendency to staidness, and are examining global trends with interest.

At this conference, for instance, the 200 financial leaders held one session which looked into such issues as the politicization of international economics, a topic which included the matter of the division of the world into rich industrial nations and poor developing nations.

Coincidentally, an international group of 20 prominent scholars and government officials issued here a report calling for a closing of that rich-poor gap.

The report, commissioned by the Club of Rome and part of a project called "Reviewing the International Order," notes that the difference between rich and poor is still growing. At present, income in the rich industrial countries is 13 times as high as in the poorest developing countries.

Even if growth was limited in the rich countries, it would take 40 years to reduce the ratio to 3 to 1.

Such a reduction in the ratio, the report maintains, is "a condition for a peaceful world."

To help that change, the report calls for an increase in the transfer of capital from the developed to the developing countries of \$30 billion.

At the moment, such capital transfers barely offset the flow in the opposite direction resulting from payments on earlier debts.

The study, coordinated by Dutch economist Prof. Jan Tinbergen, makes numerous recommendations aimed at reducing the rich-poor gap. It talks, for instance, of a system of progressive international taxation and of diverting revenues from the exploitation of ocean resources to the poor.

On the same day, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute published its latest yearbook indicating that the poor countries are spending more for arms. In other words, while seeking additional aid, the poor countries also believe it necessary to spend more on weapons.

All told, the sale of major weapons to the "third world" in 1974 increased by more than 40 percent. Sales to the Middle East countries went up 57 percent.

What is more, the number of developing countries with the capacity to build major arms has increased. In 1960, only Brazil and Argentina had such a capacity. By last year 18 third-world states were doing so under license.

Italy's carmakers vs. politics

By Charles E. Dole
Milan, Italy

Some 50 or 60 Communist auto workers burst through the door and into a roomful of U.S. automobile dealers and newsmen. For 20 minutes they put on a loud show, attacking the management of Alfa Romeo, Italy's second-largest carmaker, and berating the United States for its political posture in the world, including Vietnam. Finally, out of breath, the infiltrators fled out of the room and shut the door.

Embarrassed by the outburst, Gaetano Cortesi, the Alfa Romeo chairman, insisted the intruders did not represent the bulk of the workers in the assembly plants. Yet it did show the severe difficulty of trying to build cars in Italy where the hand of communism has a tightening grip on industry.

The Italian auto market is down 20 percent from 1974. Fiat, including Autobianchi and Lancia, with 60 percent of the market, is Italy's dominant carmaker; Alfa Romeo has 8 percent. Imports account for a whopping 30 percent.

One of the major problems is feather-bedding by the unions. Fiat's capacity to build cars, for example, far outstrips its ability to sell them. Its inventory of unsold cars, which topped 300,000 the first of the year, now is down to about 240,000. An Italian automaker finds it hard to cut back

Pomigliano d'Arco near Naples in the south.

A strike is often disguised as absenteeism with the workers staying home to avoid losing money because they then can collect "sick pay." "What do you do," sighs Mr. Cortesi, "because the workers are so volatile, it's very hard to plan."

In an attempt to improve the company's labor problem, it follows a policy of frank honesty with the workers, telling them the facts so they'll know what we can and cannot do.

So far, Mr. Cortesi says, the come-clean policy has had some success in the north but less in the south. "At least we're talking with the unions now," he adds, "but we still have a long way to go."

The millions around the company's corporate neck is the three-year-old Alfa plant near Naples, a massive complex built partly with government money to provide jobs in the south. "It was a big mistake," concedes Mr. Cortesi. "We should have built five or six plants, not one big one," he adds.

Alfa has the capacity to build 200,000 cars. If they could sell them, yet it won't. That figure fell 1970 or 1960. "We'll break even at 300,000 cars," notes Mr. Cortesi. "But it will take 3 or 4 years to close the gap with our capacity."

To turn the company around, Mr. Cortesi is angling for a big boost in exports. This is where the United States figures big in his plans. By 1978 he expects to be selling 40,000 cars in the U.S., up from a projected 5,000 this year. Meanwhile, he looks for more lean years down the road.

Jack Nicholson: a man in search of himself

By Melvin Maddocks
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor
Boston

Jack Nicholson has eyes as free from illusions as Humphrey Bogart and the drawl of a particularly tired Henry Fonda. His mouth is drawn thin to express residual patience, dangerously near exhaustion.

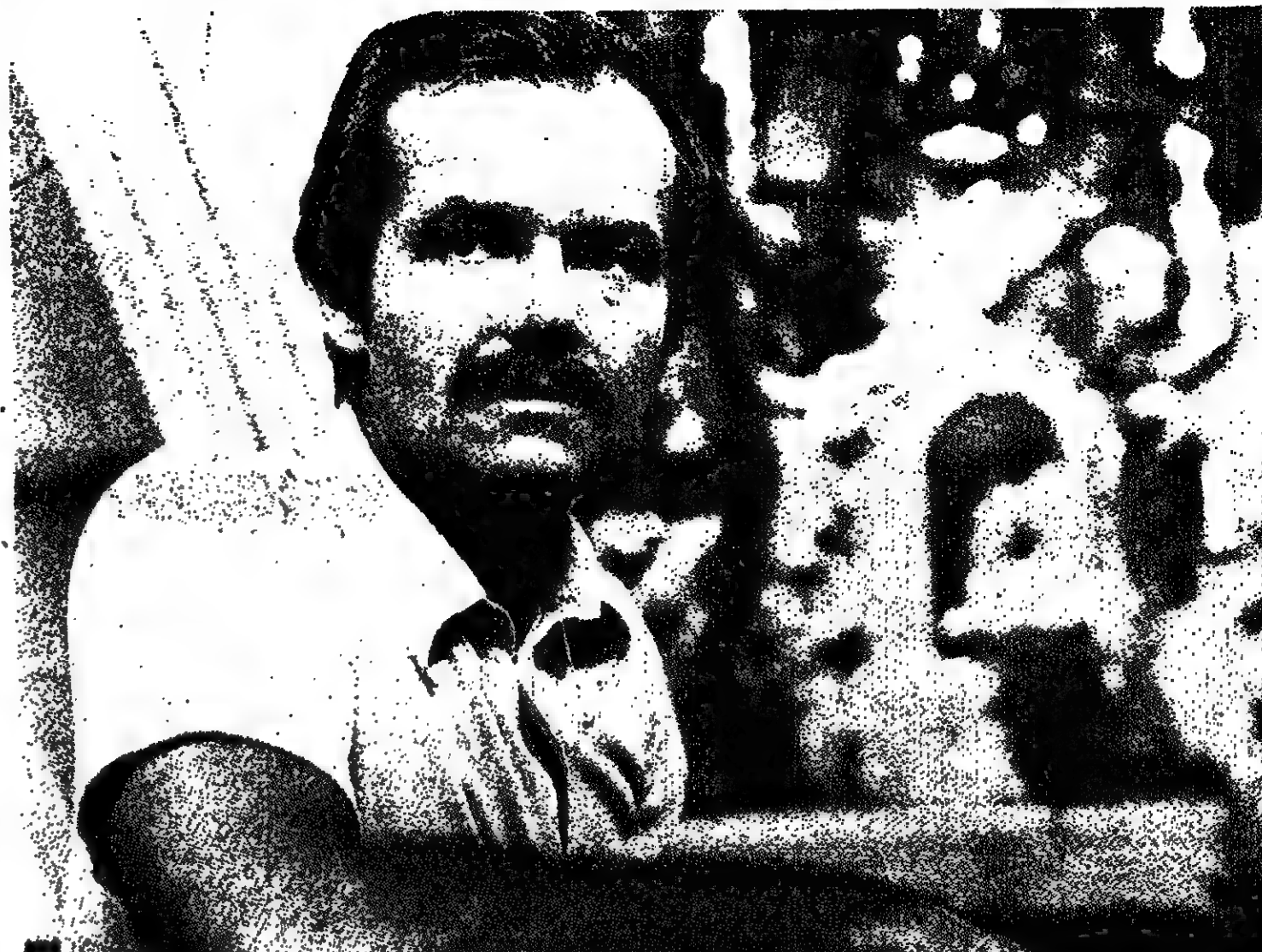
At any given moment a sudden fury can seize a Nicholson character and shake him like a fit. No actor since Marlon Brando has been so capable of terrorizing an audience by a show of temper. But his rages collapse as quickly as those extraordinarily charming smiles that on rare occasions spread across Nicholson's face, coming from nowhere and disappearing as inexplicably as they appeared, like a memory of childhood.

Almost any display of emotion in a role is followed by a series of small, almost gentle sighs. Then, the cycle completed, the eyes go observant and blank again, and once more the lips compress upon one another as if standing watch.

In his guardedness, in his toughness, Nicholson, has an American face, and movie directors have had no problems using him in the usual American machismo roles: as a gangster ("The St. Valentine's Day Massacre"); as a serviceman ("The Last Detail"); as a private eye ("Chinatown").

The temptation is to call Nicholson, in his special mix of violence and weariness, the latest version of the Hemingway hero. Like the Hemingway hero, a Nicholson character is the man to whom things are done. When the things are done, he responds, like a Hemingway hero, according to a code he may not believe but which he does not seem free to disobey.

Yet if Nicholson can be said to be the American film's stand-in for the '70s — in the sense that certain actors give a face to their times — he goes beyond these variations of American stoicism. In addition to mirroring for his fellow countrymen their post-Vietnam moral fatigue (look at his face: it is as if he



Nicholson: from machismo roles to the tormented TV reporter in Antonioni's 'The Passenger'

were listening through invisible headphones to a perpetual playing and replaying of the Watergate tapes), Nicholson manages one more odd, astonishing emotion: hope.

True. Hope for a Nicholson character is practically subliminal. The shadow of a shadow. An atavistic memory almost forgotten by an overexperienced man. But without the element of hope Nicholson's characters make no sense. For they are closet romantics. Wearing cynical masks, savagely mocking their audiences and themselves, they are, nevertheless, pilgrims on quests, as "The Passenger" makes explicit.

How Nicholson's director, Michelangelo Antonioni, plays upon him here! Rather like a leftover character from "Waiting for Godot."

Nicholson's passenger crosses African deserts and waits in empty little Spanish squares — for whom? For what? He doesn't know. It is as if his quest is to discover what his quest is. In the meantime, he wanders over those infernal landscapes, made all the more lonely by a solitary figure on a camel or a child, far off, wheeling a bicycle.

Nobody can make travel so exquisite a punishment as Antonioni. Airport terminals seem as desolate as the banks of the river Styx, and a car-rental concession seems like the admissions booth to Hades. Hotel rooms with overhead fans that never stop and bars on the window sills Hades itself.

Yet Nicholson's pilgrim — fleeing from himself or toward himself? — keeps putting

one frantic foot in front of another in his near-comic duckwalk.

It is fashionable to call Nicholson the portraitist of survivors. But does a Nicholson character survive? Certainly Nicholson's passenger doesn't even want to survive as he is. He wants something better or something worse than survival. Out of a monumental desperation and that absurd remnant of hope he wants to be saved or damned.

In Nicholson's stand-in for American character here too? At least a century after the American Dream, a light age away from the old American innocence, stumbling and lost in strange lands, he is still the possessor (or perhaps the possessed) of a battered optimism: the curse and the blessing he cannot, it seems, lose even when he tries.

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Pepys: a treasury of gossip

Pepys: A Biography, by Richard Ollard. New
York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston. \$12.50.
London: Hodder & Stoughton. £3.95.

By Robert Nye

The prime requirements in the keeping of a diary are a second-rate mind and a passion for trivia. Good diarists do not write or think too well. If they do, they become enmeshed in their own sensibilities and their diary deteriorates into philosophy or some such horror.

An appetite for events, an ever-wakeful interest in the details that make up a day, a talent for seeing things as they are, these are the qualities that make a diary a valuable record of a life.

An appetite for events, an ever-wakeful interest in the details that make up a day, a talent for seeing things as they are, these are the qualities that make a diary a valuable record of a life.

Pepys is a completely genuine and an utterly unaffected writer. In the richness of his concern about other human beings for their own sakes, he can be said to rival Chaucer. Like Chaucer, he had a sharp eye for the seemingly insignificant item that brings things to life. Like Chaucer, he gloried in imperfection and had no time for those who would reject the world merely because it sometimes rains. Samuel Pepys, you might say, was his own recording angel — and an angel with tatty wings and an interestingly complicated conscience at that.

You might think, though, that the last thing we need is a biography of him. The candor and completeness of his diary surely leave very little for us to learn about him? Yet this excellent volume by Richard Ollard teaches us more, chiefly by cutting through the diary

with an incisiveness that is like a fine wire going through a rich cheese.

What he demonstrates beyond all else is the complexity of Pepys's character — here is the man whose efficiency as an administrator made the English Navy great in the 17th century, yet who always had time to be distracted by a piece of music, or moonlight shining on his beloved River Thames below London Bridge, or the face of a beautiful woman.

The early years are especially well documented and re-created in these lively pages. Pepys was a boy of nine when the English Civil War broke out. He came to London to make his way in the world during the last days of Cromwell's rule. It was a poor and unknown, but talented, Pepys who attached himself to a distant relative, soon to become the Earl of Sandwich, and a supporter of the future King Charles II. With the Restoration, Pepys's patron was rewarded with command of the fleet.

Pepys, as his secretary, never looked back, except in the diary — and that looks back only over the events of the living day. He wrote it for himself and it is the more impressive therefore in that he never pretends to himself, to be other than a very ordinary man. The gap between the public and the private Samuel Pepys turns out to be full of kindness and weakness, sins and decency, broken promises and passions, committees, politics, and haircuts. His world is dull and pedestrian, yet it shines. If he has a message it is this: There's no place on earth like the world!

EXCHANGE RATES

	DOLLARS
Argentinian peso	.040
Australian dollar	.640
Belgian franc	.061
Brazilian cruzeiro	.028
British pound	2.280
Canadian dollar	.876
Colombian peso	.034
Danish krone	.183
French franc	.260
Dutch guilder	.412
Hong Kong dollar	.205
Israeli pound	.185
Italian lira	.001
Japanese yen	.003
Mexican peso	.080
Norwegian krona	.203
Portuguese escudo	.041
South African rand	1.475
Spanish peseta	.018
Swedish krona	.255
Swiss franc	.400
Venezuelan bolivar	.234
W. German deutschemark	.428



Large-scale weather systems, such as storm at upper right, set stage for local weather over North America.

National Weather Service

Now they want to automate the weatherman

The kinds of forecasts meteorologists make for each other — forecasts of large-scale wind, temperature, or rainfall patterns — have improved substantially over the past decade. But the forecasts of local weather the rest of us use have lagged behind. A new, computerized data-handling system will soon give your local weatherman an opportunity to close this forecast gap.

By Robert C. Cowen
Feature editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
To someone brought up in the old school of weather prophecy, the forecaster's data-handling system the United States is ready to install looks like the promised land. It will mean instant obsolescence for the way weathermen now go about their business. But it will open up the prospect of dramatic improvement in the service they can offer the public.

The National Weather Service (NWS) calls its new system AFOS (Automation of Field Operations and Services). It is a computerized system for communicating, organizing, storing, and displaying data, much of which now is available only as unwieldy stacks of teletype and facsimile printouts.

By relieving forecasters of burdensome paper shuffling, AFOS will free them to think more deeply about the weather. NWS deputy director Richard Hallgren, who heads the AFOS development team, "conservatively" estimates this will save at least a quarter of a forecaster's time. This efficiency, he says, will allow forecasting offices to offer such new and better services as frequently updated forecasts for boating, hiking, or picknicking areas, and do it without the need to hire more personnel.

AFOS will give forecasters an opportunity to do what we've long said we could do — improve the local forecast if we had a way to handle the data.

The first thing a forecaster does is diagnose the problem of the day. How is the atmosphere behaving? How does this affect "my" weather which, among other things, reflects peculiarities of local terrain — mountains or seashores, countryside, or urban sprawl? The forecast usually follows more or less directly from this diagnosis.

Real information needed

For that kind of complex decision, the forecaster needs as good guidance to the large-scale weather trends as he or she can get. And here, Dr. Cahill notes, considerable progress has been made. The National Meteorological Center at Suitland, Maryland, sends out three separate computer-generated forecasts of national and global scale. These are substantially better than the comparable human products of 10 to 15 years ago.

One of these forecasts, based on an admittedly crude mathematical model of the atmosphere, deals with winds aloft and is useful for judging how storm systems may move. The other two numerical forecasts use better mathematical models and deal with a wider range of phenomena, including the birth and decline of storm systems. Some statistical products such as probabilities of temperature changes, which are derived from these computer predictions, also aid the forecaster.

The weather we live in — the thunderstorms, squall lines, fogs, and showers with which we cope — occur on too small a scale to be picked out by the computer charts. Yet our local weather does depend on the larger scene. The forecaster, if he or she is good, must be aware of weather on both scales and know how to relate one to the other.

In doing this, the forecaster is like an executive making a decision with conflicting advice from experts. Each of the three computer forecasts may indicate a different trend for a crucial weather item, however reliable they may be in general. The forecaster must decide what to believe and what to ignore. To do this, he or she has to turn to the detailed data on what the weather is doing at specific places locally and at strategic spots elsewhere.

Suppose, for example, all computer forecasts indicate growth of an off-coast storm in the Gulf of Mexico. But one forecast suggests it will head out to sea, another indicates it will turn inland, the third hints it may run up the coast to bother Washington.

The Washington forecaster would like to know what actually has been happening since the computer charts were issued. Do radars to the south show a progressive outbreak of rain northward? How are the clouds moving? What do satellite views show of the storm? How will the ocean affect it if it does run up the coast? What are the off-shore water temperatures?

It can take one or more hours to run through such a diagnosis, hours interrupted by telephone calls. And there never is enough time, or the facilities, to check all the relevant data. That, Dr. Cahill says, is why the local forecasts we get don't reflect the full improvement of the large-scale predictions — a forecasting gap that is getting wider every year.

AFOS can change all this. It can reduce the data shuffling from hours to minutes and make a greater range and volume of data available. The AFOS unit is built around a miniaturized computer which stores and manages the data and can run up to four forecasters' stations.

All AFOS units will be linked in a communications net for transmitting and exchanging data: Radio stations, airtel, and other NWS clients can tie into the net with AFOS equipment of their own, or, if they prefer, they can retain the present teletype link to the forecasting station.

The AFOS prototype at NWS headquarters shows what the system can do. Sitting down to the keyboard, James Graytys, chief of the NWS Systems Experimentation Branch, explained that a forecaster coming on duty wants to know the state of play of the forecasting situation. Is there a severe storm warning out, for example? A touch of a button showed no such warning in the (simulated) weather situation for that day. A rapid sequence of key punching paraded the general

weather maps across a screen, displayed a temperature history for the past 36 hours at Washington, and the weather history at several other U.S. cities.

"Perhaps you'd like a paper copy of that weather map to mark up," Mr. Graytys suggested. Within seconds, the equipment produced the copy.

"Having made a forecast, the forecaster may be distracted by other duties and not notice that thunderstorms are approaching faster than expected," Mr. Graytys continued. "AFOS will signal an alert by sound and flashing light and suggest an updated forecast based on statistics of what has happened in similar past situations."

If the forecaster does want to update, or to issue a special alert, he has only to call up a suitable standard message and fill in the blanks as to time and place. A touch of a button sends the message to all users tied into the system and to a teletypewriter for those using that link. It can take 10 to 15 minutes to do this now with manually prepared teletype messages.

Baltimore first installation

This summer, the AFOS prototype will be used for the forecasts to be broadcast from Baltimore. Among other things, Mr. Graytys said, these may include frequently updated forecasts for people boating on Chesapeake Bay. A map of the bay flashed on the screen showing how a detailed pattern of winds and waves could be monitored and forecast.

The initial AFOS system probably will go into the lab within the next two years. The full system can be in place by 1980 at a projected cost of \$40 million, if Congress appropriates the money. It will cost some \$10 million a year to run, but will save an estimated \$5.5 million a year in terms of the manpower the NWS will not have to hire to provide the extra services it expects to offer.

However, the key to success or failure of the AFOS program is how well the weathermen learn to use this new freedom to make the creative jump to truly better forecasting.

Dr. Hallgren says the impact of AFOS on the Weather Service "will be tremendous, a complete change in how we operate." Mr. Graytys says it is "a new world. We're being told this by the universities, by the field forecasters, and by the students we're getting."

"How," he asks, "do you do your thinking if you're a forecaster who is used to the old system? Now you have the experience of, say, a couple of hours of learning how the data go together, experience that provides little clues to your forecast. AFOS will take away that crutch, which also helps you avoid facing fully the forecast challenge. Too often, the forecaster is only a manual data processor. It's going to help him into his higher intellectual capacities. It's going to develop a lot better people than we have, as a rule, today."

"The gambit is being thrown down to us," says Dr. Cahill. "The critical test will be closing the forecast gap. This can't remain open indefinitely. The public has a right to expect more of a payoff from all the money spent on expensive weather facilities, such as satellites. At some point, Congress can legitimately ask: 'Where is the long-promised forecasting improvement?' So AFOS is a challenge and an opportunity to put our performance where our mouth is."

Hamburg: clean and charming

By David Gunton
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

In my youth, composer Oscar Petras's graceful "Moonlight On the Alster" was a much-played waltz in the Strauss tradition. Then, I always imagined that the Alster was a German river — which it is, albeit a dammed-up one. But the name properly applies to the wide and beautiful two-fold lake that juts attractively through the center of Hamburg, Germany's second city and largest port.

To those who have never been there, Hamburg may suggest a dirty, dreary Teutonic town full of factories, docks, and ponderous architecture. In fact, it now is one of the pleasantest cities in Europe, a model for planners, green, clean, light, spacious.

Of course, there are docks and factories: An integral part of Hamburg's layout; they fringe the blue-black Elbe for miles — but all compactly together, not scattered. And as for the heavy architecture, over half of Hamburg was destroyed in the dreadful fire raids of 1943, so much is new, well laid out, with clean lofty lines.

What is more, with a population still rather under 2 million, it is just the right size to appeal to any visitor: not too small to be parochial and limited, not too large to be impersonal.

Hamburgers have always regarded themselves as set apart from the rest of Germany. After all, they point out, Hamburg has had 700 years of independent existence as the "Free and Hanseatic City," a republic in its own right, a career that has had only two unfortunate interruptions. First, for three years under Napoleon, it suffered the indignity of being made a *département* of France. And second, it lost freedom for 12 years under Hitler, who incidentally was much hated here (and therefore a rare visitor).

Most tourists arrive at Hamburg's Fuhlsbüttel Airport, surely the calmest and most civilized in Europe. Thence a taxi run into the city center shows off the wide dignified roads of the northern suburbs, studded with parks and gardens that drive a broad and always welcome band of green right down to the river itself.

A good deal of Hamburg's overall attractive face derives from its citizens' genius for making money: They can afford to live in a fine city. For after all, this is the famed "city of millionaires" (1,200 at the latest count), and the annual earnings of the average citizen are more than half again as much of the already high West German figure, making this city top of the European league.

To make it additionally pleasant to the visitor, Hamburg has many fine hotels. I stayed at the Parkhotelhaus Hotel, Drehbahn 15, a big, modern, 300-room facility centrally placed near the State Opera, with elevated parking for 1,000 cars, and can recommend it as quiet, luxuriously comfortable, efficient, and — as Hamburg hotels go — medium-priced.



Evan Simon

The Parthenon: centerpiece of Athens and tourist magnet of the country

Greece: your drachma will buy a lot

A land of colorful little harbors, brooding ruins and clear, warm seas where the picture possibilities are limitless

By Leon Lindsey
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Greece is a complete tourist experience; whether one is a classicist bent on absorbing archaeological lore, a sailor, a camera buff, or just out for a good time in the sun.

Though government and private sources concerned with the tourist business, a major industry here, admit that 1974 was an off year — and though the Cyprus crisis made for a shaky start of the 1975 season — by mid-May the number of visitors was reported up by nearly 30 percent over the same period last year.

The crowds of Americans and Western Europeans encountered in a recent eight-day tour seem to bear out that figure. No one denies that tourists from the U.S. — and their dollars — are the backbone of the Greek tourist industry. And, despite some strain between the two countries in recent weeks, I noticed no evidence of unfriendliness toward American visitors — quite the contrary.

Once you get past the airport, you find that although inflation has not spared this country, your money still will buy a lot in terms of food, lodging, and merchandise. (A drachma is worth about 3 cents; you'll receive \$0.4 for each \$10 you convert at the current exchange rate.)

For Americans, getting to Greece is not nearly half the fun, but it may well be more than half the cost for the tourist on a fairly tight budget. Tourist-class air fare for a New York-Athens round trip is just under \$1,000. Group rates, extended stays, and off-season travel rates can, of course, reduce that cost.

Package tours are available, and some reduce the basic cost of the trip to little more than the airfare.

Once you have touched down in Athens and headquartered yourself in one of the better hotels (not many Americans will be happy with those rated "tourist"), Greece offers a

seemingly limitless variety of experience — in and around Athens or farther afield.

This historic city alone has enough archaeological treasure to occupy one for days — with finds still being uncovered. The Parthenon-dominated Acropolis is, of course, the centerpiece of Athens and the tourist magnet of the whole country. But many other memorable sites are within easy reach — either on one or two-day jaunts using Athens as home base, or on more extended tours.

Beaches of varying, but generally fine, quality abound on both the Aegean and Ionian seacoasts, but perhaps the best are to be found on Greece's many islands.

(Alas, not all are untouched by 20th-century industrialism. This writer and some companions went for a dip in the Ionian near Pirgos and returned to the hotel with oily feet. Apparently spilled or dumped offshore by a ship — surely not Greek! — the black substance had formed into small balls that lurked under the otherwise clear, clean, and warm water.)

Greece is a land of limitless picture possibilities, from donkey riding villages where the donkeys are used to carry the tourists, to the lighting effects, spurring the camera-toter to photograph the same sites over and over.

Arid, but not unpleasantly so, the country does get enough rainfall to water its vineyards and its citrus crops. Navel oranges in the Peloponnese are very sweet and juicy, and the abundance of fruit often helps to raise a Greek meal from the mundane to the delightful.

Rain is not frequent in the April-October tourist season, and if encountered is unlikely to be of long duration.

Most of the country's attractions can be enjoyed at any time of the year, but some months are particularly active, especially if one wants to attend outdoor theater performances, or get in on festivals of various kinds. Best consult an up-to-date travel guidebook.

One can travel, eat, and sleep in as much luxury as one wishes or can afford in Greece. But a medium of comfort, convenience, and

pleasant experience can be had without exorbitance. Class A hotel accommodations in Athens are not much different in price from those in many large U.S. cities (but not so high as New York, Boston, San Francisco, and a few others). Stepping down about one notch, one can get about as much comfort, though less luxury, for around \$20 a day, single accommodations.

Outside the metropolis, quite good rooms with baths are available for much less. Two comfortable hotels, with good if not outstanding dining rooms, come to mind; the single room rate for one, with bath, was about \$11, for the other, \$13.

Several shipping lines offer extended tours of the Aegean Isles, with prices starting near \$360 for the shortest. Chartering motor or sailing craft, with or without crew, was becoming popular among affluent Americans — before the economic crunch in the United States.

For tourists who know where they want to go and what they wish to see in Greece, it makes sense to establish a base in Athens and make trips by rented car or bus. Two or more days to travel the sites. Small foreign cars can be rented for about \$8 a day or \$50 a week, plus 10 cents a mile. An unlimited-mileage weekly rate is also available.

Two more things about traveling in Greece: It is very easy to mingle with the Greeks who spend a lot of their time outside — sitting at tables outside taverns or restaurants, especially. The traveler is almost always welcome.

And the Greek habit of midday "siesta" persists: This can be a boon to foot-weary tourists, who can start their activities early in the morning (the Greeks are up and about at least by 8 a.m.), have a light lunch and return to their rooms for a rest at about 1:30 p.m., and resume "touring" at about 3:30 p.m. when the locals begin to rouse themselves.

This regimen enables the Greeks to make the most of the nighttime — which is particularly pleasant through late spring, summer, and early fall.

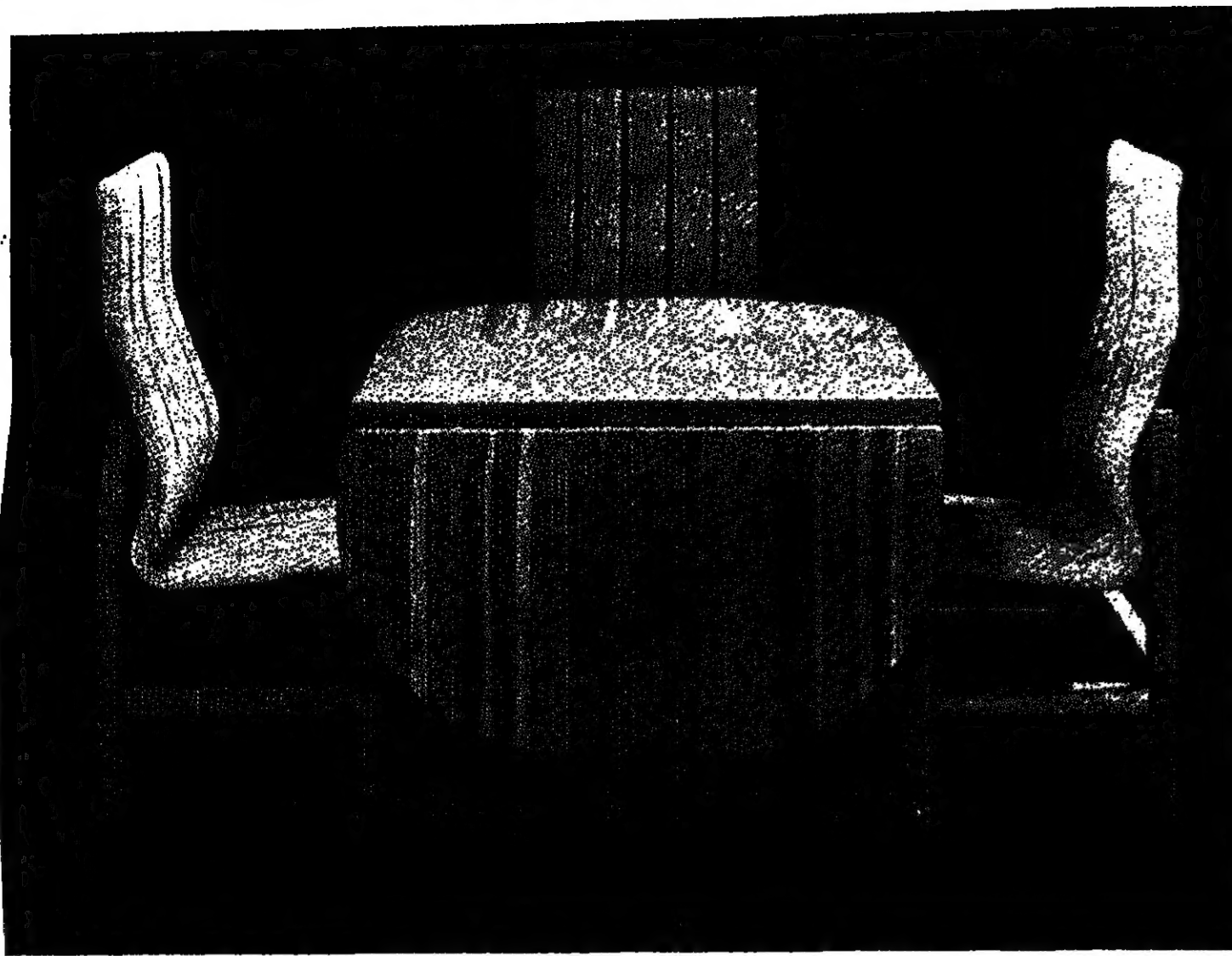
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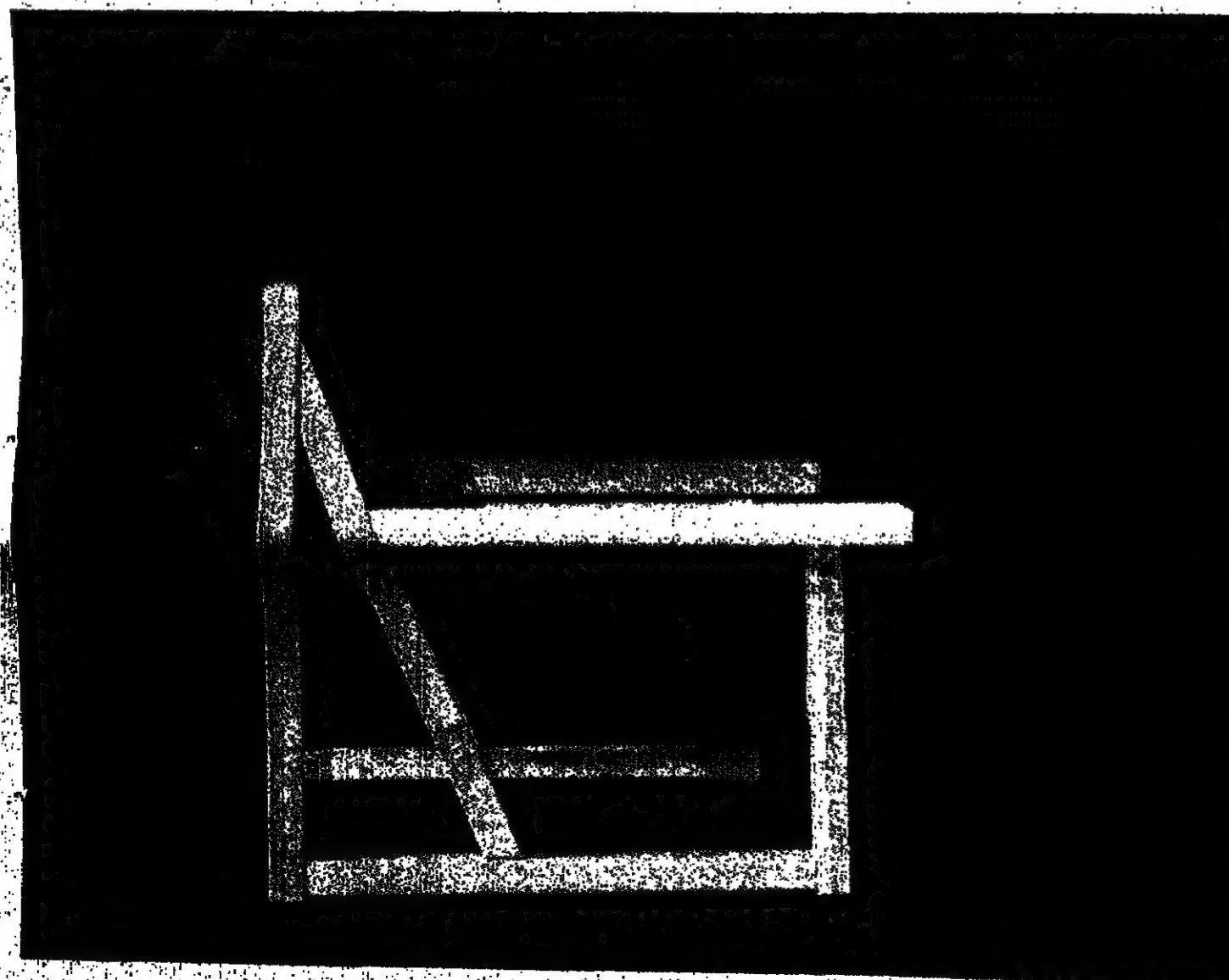
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Vagn Fuglsang's Siberian larch gateleg table seats six comfortably; the dining chairs support with flexible backs

Danish contemporary



Frame chair of Collection Fuglsang, shown in Copenhagen recently, adjusts to three different seating angles.

Young Danish furnituremaker designs for use and beauty

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen
Vagn Fuglsang is a designer-craftsman molded in the old tradition, despite his youth. As unpretentious as a farmer, he makes contemporary furniture that does, indeed, exude down-to-earth integrity and simplicity. Four years ago the man behind the unusual Collection Fuglsang decided it was time to take the plunge into manufacturing his own designs. He had been trained at the Technological Institute in Copenhagen, and had worked as a cabinetmaker for four years. He had definite views about furniture-making and he wanted to express them in his own way. Thus came about the small workshop-factory in Jutland where he now employs 40 friends who are sympathetic with his desire to place inventive design and good craftsmanship before the public, and before commercial or money-making interests.

Mr. Fuglsang says he is first and foremost a "wood man." He enjoys working in beautiful cabinet woods. He was delighted when he discovered larch, which he imports through West Germany, and which is a pine-family wood from the mountain fastnesses of Siberia. The larch he selects comes from trees that are from 100 to 200 years old. It is smoke-colored and he impregnates it with chemicals that give it a durable finish, but allows it to retain its natural aspect.

Collection Fuglsang is steeped in cabinetmaking and craft traditions. The ash larch is sometimes treated in a massive way. It looks substantial and forever.

He is disinterested in selling to people who do not have a feeling for the natural materials he uses and who do not appreciate his highly individual approach to design. Furniture must be a joy and a satisfaction for a long, long time, he believes. It should not be purchased on "impulse," without adequate thought.

He tries out every new design prototype in his own home before he decides to produce it. This way he becomes sure of its "human" quality. His furniture is not cheap, but this fact does not concern him. "It is furniture, not save up for," he explains, "and it is worth the extra effort and the extra expense."

One of Mr. Fuglsang's more ingenious multipurpose designs is a table that can be used for dining or as a desk. The table is placed at a slant angle. It also, presto, becomes a drafting table. It can also be reduced to coffee-table height simply by unscrewing one set of legs and screwing in a shorter set. It is this kind of design that has caused people to refer to Collection Fuglsang as "idea" furniture.

His modern gateleg table, crafted in the husky Siberian larch with its striations of smoky color, is another instance of functional design. It is engineered so that no chair has to straddle a leg. Six guests can sit comfortably at the table.

Mr. Fuglsang also feels strongly about the size and shape of dining chairs. He thinks they should be wider than most normal chairs by at least five inches. A wider seat, he contends, supports the body more amply and comfortably. His newest chairs also have upholstered bentwood slat backs, which yield to body pressure, and also, he says, allow a ventilation of air.

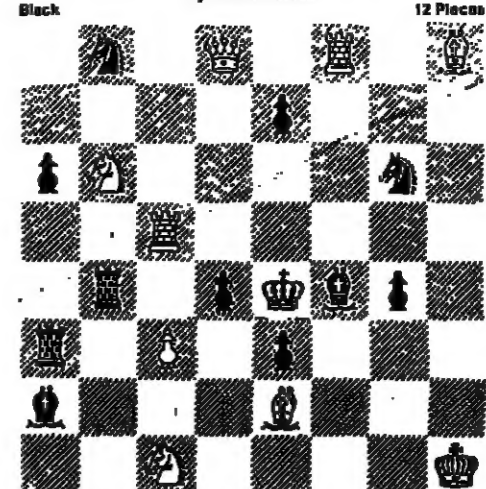
Mr. Fuglsang appropriately uses leather and thick textured wool to cover his chairs. At present, the designer and his team are marketing the collection to people in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, West Germany, and Switzerland. It will be available in the United States later.

chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 6705

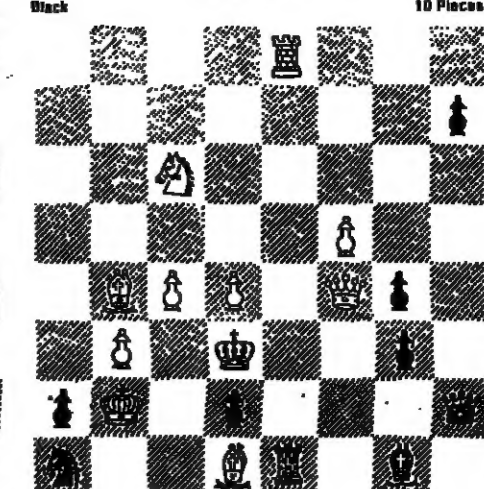
By Herbert Ahrens



White to play and mate in two.
(Third prize, Schach-Echo, Second half-year, 1974.)

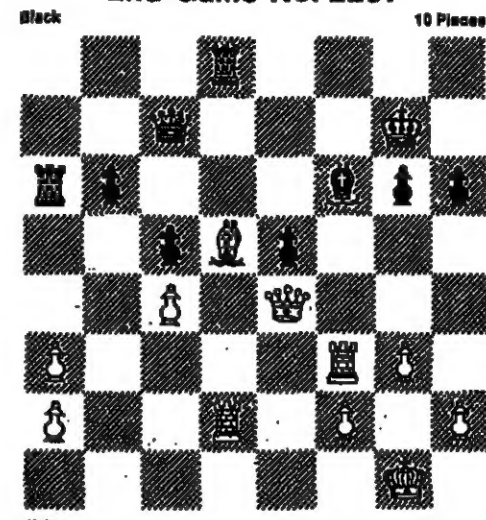
Problem No. 6706

By S. Teyrnok



White to play and mate in three.
(First prize, Shekhamaly, 1971.)

End-Game No. 2207



White to play and win.
(Stahberg-Najfort, Buenos Aires, 1947.)

Chess in Literature

Matrolo Truzzi was bitten by the chess bug about 15 years ago. Since that time he has become a sociology professor at Eastern Michigan University. He early realized he was not destined to become a top player, but he was fascinated by the game and its many appearances in general literature.

The result is "Chess in Literature," recently published by Avon Books. Here is a book for everyone, expert or novice. There are no games and diagrams, only stories, essays, poems, in which chess figures.

From Benjamin Franklin's "The Morals of Chess," the author takes us through Agatha Christie's "A Chess Problem," Poe's "Maelzel's Chess Player," Sholem Aleichem's "The Chess Player's Story," and many others.

The author's introductions to the various sections are particularly interesting. The book concludes with "The 64 square Madhouse," a thoroughly delightful projection of man versus the computer, by Fritz Leiber. This originally appeared in "The If Reader of Science Fiction." Most readers probably missed this pleasant fantasy.

Here is a bedside chess book, not too serious, eminently readable. Avon Books, 421 pp., paperback, well printed, \$4.95.

How Evans Finished Second

Larry Evans won the U.S. championship in 1951. Since that time he has frequently finished second, twice to Fischer. In the recent Lone Pine tournament he again finished second, this time making up for a first-round loss to the number two woman expert, Alla Kushnir.

The Lone Pine tournament was a ten-round Swiss, and in Swiss events early losses are of

ten fatal. But not this time. By the eighth round, he needed to defeat Walter Browne, 1974 U.S. champion.

Browne was obviously not at his best when he played 12... P-B3, beginning his Q-side action. By his 24th move, he decided to give up a Kt. But 24... Kt-K4-Q2; 25 P-QK4, Kt-R3; 26 Q-K3 was not to his liking. Browne lost on time, but the game was obviously gone anyway.

King's Flanchetto

Evans	White	Evans	Black	Evans	White	Evans	Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	23 R-R	R-R	QxR	QxR	QxR	QxR
2 P-KK3	P-KK3	24 P-B4	P-B4	Q-R6	Q-R6	Q-R6	Q-R6
3 B-K12	B-K12	25 P-K1	P-K1	PxP	PxP	PxP	PxP
4 O-O	O-O	26 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	Kt-K1P	Kt-K1P	Kt-K1P	Kt-K1P
5 P-B4	P-B4	27 R-Q3	R-Q3	Kt-B4	Kt-B4	Kt-B4	Kt-B4
6 P-Q4	P-Q4	28 BxK1	BxK1	QxR	QxR	QxR	QxR
7 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	29 Kt-QR4	Kt-QR4	Q-K15	Q-K15	Q-K15	Q-K15
8 P-KR3	P-KR3	30 Q-K15	Q-K15	P-KB4	P-KB4	P-KB4	P-KB4
9 P-K4	P-K4	31 QxQ	QxQ	BxQ	BxQ	BxQ	BxQ
10 KtP	KtP	32 R-K15	R-K15	B-R4	B-R4	B-R4	B-R4
11 R-K	R-K	33 Kt-K16	Kt-K16	BxKt	BxKt	BxKt	BxKt
12 Q-B2	Q-B2	34 RxB	RxB	K-K12	K-K12	K-K12	K-K12
13 B-K3	B-K3	35 P-B5	P-B5	R-K2	R-K2	R-K2	R-K2
14 QR-Q	QR-Q	36 K-K1	K-K1	K-B3	K-B3	K-B3	K-B3
15 B-B4	B-B4	37 R-K3	R-K3	B-K3	B-K3	B-K3	B-K3
16 R-Q2	R-Q2	38 K-K3	K-K3	R-Q2	R-Q2	R-Q2	R-Q2
17 KR-Q	KR-Q	39 R-K1	R-K1	P-R3	P-R3	P-R3	P-R3
18 P-K13	P-K13	40 B-B	B-B	B-R7	B-R7	B-R7	B-R7
19 PxP	PxP	41 R-K2	R-K2	B-K3	B-K3	B-K3	B-K3
20 B-K3	B-K3	42 R-Q2	R-Q2	R-KB2	R-KB2	R-KB2	R-KB2
21 R-K1	R-K1	43 R-Q8	R-Q8	R-K2	R-K2	R-K2	R-K2
22 R-R2	R-R2						

Solution to Problems

No. 6703. R-QR3
No. 6704. KtXP
End-Game No. 2206. White wins: 1 BxPoh, PxB; 2 QxKtch, KxQ; 3 KtXBch, etc.

Celebrating July 4 at the World Open

The third annual world open will be played at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York, from July 2 to 8. It will be a nine-round Swiss in two sections, Open and Booster, limited to unrated players or those with a rating of less than 1800.

To attract a strong entry, there is a guaranteed prize fund of \$20,000. First prize in the open section is \$3,000. Walter Browne won in 1973 and Bent Larsen in 1974. There are also thirty other prizes.

In the booster section, top is \$1,000, with over thirty other prizes. Last year 793 players entered, with a guaranteed prize fund of \$17,000. These events are mainly financed by entry fees. Last year it was \$38.50 for the open and \$33.50 for the booster. This year it is \$43 for the open and \$39 for the booster. Last minute entries cost a little more.

The events are run by the Continental Chess Association, a non-profit organization for the promotion of chess from coast to coast is directed by William Golchberg.

The world open is the top event run by the association but most have much more modest entry fees. Many of them are one-day affairs with three rounds.

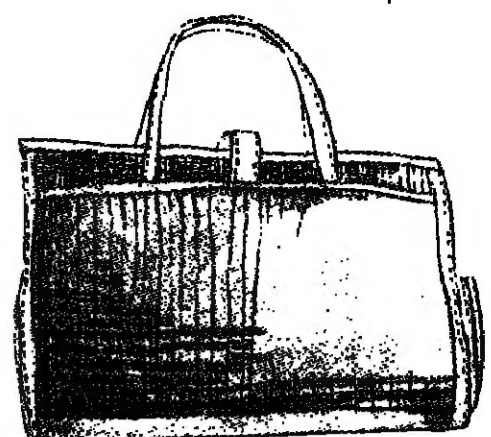
Tubby



By Guernsey Le Pelley



Sketches by Carol Furchgott-Scott
Italian straw hat, 3 1/4-foot diameter



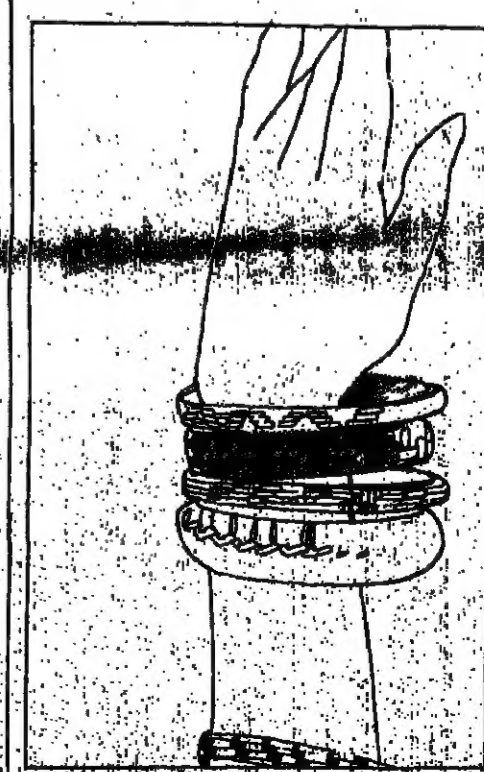
Handy straw tote for city or country



Straw sluffs come in many prices



Straw bags for 'carry-alls'



Woven straw bracelets

Fashion file

A vote for straw: from hats to handbags

By Phyllis Feldkamp
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
The millinery on the straw hat circuit this summer has company. Totes, handbags, sluffs, espadrilles, wallets, belts, and bangles bracelets are — besides hats — among the fashion items around in straw form.

Lightweight, light and neutral in color, straw is always welcome in warm weather. This year, though, the straw vote seems to be taking on landslide proportions, what with the profusion of straw at handbag counters and hat bars.

There is tremendous variety in textures since the straws to be seen come from different countries in subtropical areas where weaving, wearing, or carrying something made of straw is practically a way of life.

Handbags may be little clutch bags with wooden frames or totes the size of an artist's portfolio.

Most straw hats have openwork designs of some kind or other. Some are meshy weaves that give plenty of needed ventilation when temperatures soar.

Styles encompass nearly every brimmed sort anyone could require — from casual crew hat to floppy flower-trimmed garden party (in case, someone decides to bring back the garden party as a social treat).

In the hat, the bigger the straw the better. Champion or sun shades is the taller, rough straw braid with super-cartwheel brim. The hat, which has a straw wreath of flowers as a bank, measures 3 1/4 feet in width, making it the equivalent of a parasol. It would also come in handy as a hiding place for anybody who wanted to get away from it all.

The perishability of straw sluffs or sandals will depend upon their quality. Some of the very inexpensive kinds will not last longer than a two-week vacation. The life of a straw (be it a hat, belt, bag, or whatever) can be prolonged somewhat if it is not allowed to dry out too much and moistening it from time to time with a damp sponge will not hurt a bit.

As nature, straw goes with practically everything, which is a big point in its favor. Dyed a basic color (it can be found in navy, terra cotta, brown, and red as well as pastel) it makes an agreeable everyday accessory.

French/German

Fortifier le flanc sud de l'OTAN

On ne doit pas permettre que ce que Winston Churchill appelait le « flanc vulnérable de l'axe » se devienne pour l'OTAN. Cependant la stabilité le long du flanc sud de l'Europe a été menacée par de récents événements du Portugal à la Turquie. Et il est vital que les alliés veillent à ce que la solidarité fondamentale qui les unit quant au maintien de la paix conjointement à la liberté ne soit minée par des intérêts nationaux ni par des mesures de politique intérieure qui pourraient les diviser.

Les Etats-Unis, en tant que membre le plus puissant de l'OTAN, sont tout spécialement mis au défi de jouer un rôle positif dans le cas d'événements subits. Le pério européen du président Ford n'est certes pas lieu trop tôt, pour promouvoir un climat d'espoir et de coopération propre à faire face aux problèmes qui se développent. Et la réunion des ministres de la défense de l'Ouest à Monterey en Californie, marqua la poursuite des efforts pour une entente mutuelle.

Bien que ces entretiens sur les questions nucléaires fussent de nature essentiellement privée, on peut admettre que peu d'aspects des perspectives et dangers que présente l'énergie nucléaire ne furent pas discutés. Ce

tour d'horizon arrivait à son heure non seulement à la lumière des développements technologiques soviétiques et américains, avec leurs implications stratégiques, mais à la lumière des ventes de l'Allemagne au Brésil d'équipement énergétique nucléaire — sans mentionner le problème toujours plus aigu de la prolifération et de la disponibilité de garanties appropriées en matière nucléaire.

L'une des questions sans doute soulevée a été celle de savoir dans quelle mesure l'information de nature nucléaire pouvait être partagée avec le Portugal, où la poussée de l'influence communiste suscite des craintes que telle information finirait par être partagée avec les Russes également.

Le gouvernement militaire portugais porte actuellement la lourde responsabilité de concilier ses affirmations d'ouverture en faveur de la démocratie avec des actes qui confirment ces dernières.

Cela n'a pas été le cas dans l'affaire explosive du journal socialiste *Repubblica*. Une définition du journalisme démocratique est en réalité difficilement acquise en faisant passer le journal d'un parti sous le contrôle de représentants d'un autre — dans le cas particulier d'employés d'obédience communiste. S'il s'avère que ce soit l'issue

finale, les socialistes — et l'OTAN — auront d'autant plus raison de douter de l'avenir du Portugal.

Cependant aussi longtemps qu'il y aura là-bas des signes apparents de démocratie, l'attitude que les Etats-Unis adoptent à l'égard du Portugal est juste plutôt que « d'exclure le Portugal au profit du communisme », comme le déclarait une personne autorisée. On devrait maintenir les liens avec le Portugal et apporter le soutien nécessaire pour l'aider à se reposer sur lui-même, ce qui présenterait une barrière aux attaches extérieures avec les Etats communistes — à moins que le Portugal se jette de toute façon tête baissée dans les bras du communisme.

La Turquie et l'Italie étaient représentées à la réunion de Monterey. Et on peut espérer qu'elles ont donné et reçu des assurances quant au soutien qu'elles leur ont accordé dans leur rôle d'empêcher que le flanc de l'OTAN ne s'affaiblisse.

Les voix communistes exceptionnellement élevées lors des élections locales italiennes n'impliquent pas nécessairement une participation communiste au gouvernement national. Mais cela indique une insatisfaction face à la situation économique et à d'autres affaires internes, au sujet desquelles l'Italie devra

prendre des mesures — et il faut l'aider à le faire — pour repousser l'attrait décevant d'une alternative communiste.

En ce moment la Turquie est plus directement engagée à l'égard des Etats-Unis, menaçant ces derniers de modifier en quelque sorte le statut des bases militaires américaines chez elle à moins que les Etats-Unis lèvent leur embargo sur les armes. Ce journal a reconnu la légalité de l'embargo après que la Turquie eut fait usage de ses armes à Chypre, mais il comprend également l'attitude de la Turquie en ce sens que son acte était la conséquence de l'inaction dont les Etats-Unis avaient fait preuve antérieurement. A tout prendre, considérant la position de la Turquie en tant que poste avancé de l'OTAN à proximité de l'Union soviétique, que nous continuions à encourager le Congrès à lever l'embargo. Cependant l'attitude de la Turquie qui correspond à un ultimatum n'est pas nécessairement la meilleure façon de convaincre un Congrès américain, l'actuel en particulier aux prises avec un groupe de pression grec.

Comme en toutes questions devant les alliés de l'OTAN, l'heure est aux efforts calmes et conciliants et non à l'étalage de mises en demeure telles que donne des preuves ou se taire.

Stärkung der Südflanke der NATO

Was Winston Churchill die „weiche Unterseite des Achse“ nannte, darf nicht die weiche Unterseite der NATO werden. Doch die neuesten Ereignisse, von Portugal bis zur Türkei, haben die Stabilität an der Südflanke Europas bedroht. Und es ist wichtig, daß die Verbündeten darauf achten, daß ihre grundlegende Solidarität zur Erhaltung des Friedens und der Freiheit nicht durch gegensätzliche nationale Interessen oder innenpolitische Entwicklungen unterminiert wird.

Da die Vereinigten Staaten das mächtigste Mitglied der NATO sind, erwartet man besonders von ihnen, daß sie bei den sich überstürzenden Ereignissen eine positive Rolle spielen. Präsident Fords Europareise kam keineswegs zu früh, um eine Atmosphäre der Hoffnung und Zusammenarbeit zu schaffen, in der die auftretenden Schwierigkeiten gemildert werden können. Und dadurch, daß sich die Verteidigungsminister der westlichen Länder in Monterey, Kalifornien, trafen, wurden die Bemühungen um ein gegenseitiges Verständnis weiter vorangebracht.

Wenn auch diese Gespräche über nukleare Angelegenheiten hauptsächlich privat stattfanden, kann man annehmen, daß nur wenige Phasen nuklearer Möglichkeiten und Gefahren unberührt

blieben. Solch eine Aussprache kam zur rechten Zeit — nicht nur angesichts der sowjetischen und amerikanischen technologischen Entwicklungen, sondern auch ihrer strategischen Folgen, sondern auch im Hinblick darauf, daß Deutschland Anlagen für Kernreaktoren an Brasilien verkaufte, ganz abgesehen davon, daß die Weitergabe von spaltbarem Material und ausweichende nukleare Schutzmaßnahmen immer mehr zu einem Problem werden.

Zweifelloso wurde die Frage erörtert, wieviel nukleare Informationen an Portugal weitergegeben werden können, wo die Zunahme des kommunistischen Einflusses die Befürchtungen erweckt, daß solche Kenntnisse schließlich auch zu den Russen gelangen würden. Die portugiesische Militärregierung trägt nun eine schwere Last. Sie muß die Behauptungen, auf eine Demokratie hinzuwirken, durch Taten beweisen, damit sie überzeugen.

In dem explosiven Fall der sozialistischen Zeitung *Repubblica* hat sie es nicht getan. Einer Definition des demokratischen Journalismus wird man wohl kaum gerecht, wenn die Zeitung einer Partei praktisch der Kontrolle von Repräsentanten einer anderen Partei unterstellt wird — in diesem Fall den kommunistischen Angestellten. Sollte dies das endgültige Resultat sein, dann

werden die Sozialisten — und die NATO — um so mehr in ihren Zweifeln über Portugals Zukunft gerechtfertigt sein.

Solange dort jedoch noch andere Anzeichen einer Demokratie zu sehen sind, tun die USA das Richtige, wenn sie mit Portugal zusammenarbeiten, anstatt es „zum Kommunismus zu verdammen“, wie ein Beamter sich ausdrückte. Die Verbindung sollte aufrechterhalten und die nötige Unterstützung geboten werden, damit Portugal zu dem Selbstvertrauen verholfen wird, das äußeren Verbindungen mit den kommunistischen Staaten Grenzen setzen würde — es sei denn, Portugal ließe ohnehin Hals über Kopf in die Arme des Kommunismus.

Vorteiler der Türkei und Italiens waren auf dem Treffen in Monterey zugegen. Und es ist zu hoffen, daß sie Zusicherungen gaben und erhielten, was die Unterstützung ihrer Rolle betrifft, die Unterseite der NATO vor dem Wackwerden zu schützen.

Daß den Kommunisten bei den italienischen Regionalwahlen so ungewöhnlich viele Stimmen zufielen, bedeutet nicht unbedingt, daß die Kommunisten in der Regierung auf nationaler Ebene mitprachen. Doch es weist auf Unzufriedenheit mit wirtschaftlichen und anderen inneren Angelegenheiten hin, in denen Italien

Schritte unternehmen und zu Schritten geführt werden muß, damit die trügerischen Teile einer kommunistischen Alternative gemildert werden.

Im Augenblick befaßt sich die Türkei direkter mit den USA: sie droht, den Status der amerikanischen Militärstützpunkte dort zu ändern, sollten die USA das Waffenembargo nicht aufheben. Diese Zeitung hat erkannt, daß das Embargo zu Recht verhängt wurde, nachdem die Türkei in Zypern zu den Waffen gegriffen hatte, doch sie sieht auch, wie die Türkei glauben kann, daß die frühere Untillichkeit der USA sie zu dieser Handlung zwang. Alles in allem gesehen, und wenn man bedenkt, daß die Türkei einen NATO-Vorposten in der Nähe der Sowjetunion einnimmt, fordern wir erneut den Kongreß dazu auf, das Embargo aufzuheben. Ein Ultimatum stellen — und das ist es praktisch, was die Türken hier getan haben — ist jedoch nicht unbedingt der Weg, einen amerikanischen Kongreß zu überzeugen, besonders wenn er sich zu Hause einer griechischen Lobby gegenüber sieht.

Wie bei jedem Streitfall unter den NATO-Verbündeten ist dies ein Moment für stille, verständliche Bemühungen, anstatt öffentlich zu fordern, bringt etwas Konstruktives, oder gar nichts.

Strengthening NATO's southern flank

What Winston Churchill called the "soft underbelly of the Axis" must not be allowed to become the soft underbelly of NATO. Yet the latest events, from Portugal to Turkey, threaten the stability along the southern flank of Europe. And it is vital that the allies take care that their basic solidarity of concern for peace with freedom is not undermined by conflicting national interests or internal political developments.

As the most powerful of the NATO members, the United States is particularly challenged to play a positive role in relation to fast-breaking developments. President Ford's European swing did not come any too soon for fostering a climate of hope and cooperation in which to meet unfolding problems. And the meeting of Western defense ministers in Monterey, California, continued the impetus toward mutual understanding.

Though these talks on nuclear matters were mainly private, it can be presumed that few phases of nuclear prospects and dangers went

untouched. It was timely to have such an airing, not only in the light of Soviet and American technological developments and their strategic implications, but in the light of the German sale of nuclear energy equipment to Brazil — not to mention the increasing problem of proliferation and providing adequate nuclear safeguards.

One question no doubt was to what extent nuclear information can be shared with Portugal, where the growth of communist influence raises fears that such information would wind up being shared with the Russians, too. The Portuguese military government now bears a heavy burden of matching assertions of working toward democracy with deeds to make the assertions persuasive.

It has not done so in the volatile case of the Socialist newspaper *Repubblica*. A definition of democratic journalism is hardly met by, in effect, turning over the paper of one party to control by the representatives of another — in this instance, to Communist employees. If

this turns out to be the final outcome, the Socialists — and NATO — will be that much more justified in doubts about Portugal's future.

However, as long as there are other signs of democracy hanging on there, the U.S. is right in its working with Portugal rather than "ostracizing Portugal into communism," as one official put it. The links ought to be kept and the support given to help Portugal toward that self-reliance which would be a barrier to outside ties with communist states — unless Portugal goes pell-mell into the arms of communism anyway.

Representatives of Turkey and Italy were at the Monterey meeting. And it is to be hoped they gave and received assurances about support for their roles in keeping NATO's underbelly from going soft.

The unusually high Communist vote in the Italian local elections does not necessarily mean Communist participation in the national government. But it indicates dissatisfaction

with economic and other internal matters in which Italy needs to take, and be helped in taking, steps to blunt the deceptive attraction of a Communist alternative.

Turkey is more directly engaged with the U.S. at the moment, threatening some alteration in the status of U.S. military bases there unless the U.S. arms embargo is lifted. This newspaper has recognized the legal justification for the embargo after Turkey's use of arms in Cyprus, but also sees how Turkey could feel that its action resulted from previous U.S. inaction. On balance, considering Turkey's position as a NATO outpost near the Soviet Union, we continue to urge Congress to lift the embargo. However, Turkey's use of what amounts to an ultimatum is not necessarily the best way to persuade an American Congress, particularly one confronted by a Greek lobby at home.

As in every issue among NATO allies, this is a time for quiet, conciliatory efforts, not open displays of put up or shut up.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur la page The Home Forum
[This translation has been published separately]

Parler en public

Parler en public ne doit pas constituer une épreuve. Il n'est pas nécessaire de ressentir de la tension ou de la crainte. La crainte qui provient de ce que l'on est trop conscient de soi-même n'appartient pas à l'homme spirituel de la création de Dieu et elle n'a pas de véritable pouvoir sur nous. L'Amour divin gouverne l'homme.

Beaucoup d'entre nous, si on leur demandait de prendre la parole devant un groupe de personnes, réagiraient peut-être comme Moïse le fit quand l'Eternel lui commanda d'aller auprès du Pharaon et de réclamer la liberté des enfants d'Israël. Il dit : « Qui suis-je, pour aller vers Pharaon, et pour faire sortir d'Egypte les enfants d'Israël ? » Et la réponse de l'Eternel fut toute simple : « Je serai avec toi. » Plus tard, la crainte qu'éprouvait Moïse lui fit dire : « Ah ! Seigneur, je ne suis pas un homme qui ait la parole facile, et ce n'est ni d'hier ni d'avant-hier, ni même depuis que tu parles à ton serviteur ; car j'ai la bouche et la langue embarrassées. » Mais de nouveau vint la réponse : « Qui a fait la bouche de l'homme ? Va donc, je serai avec ta bouche, et je t'enseignerai ce que tu auras à dire. »

De même que Moïse, nous sommes peut-être ignorants du grand pouvoir du bien qui est toujours présent et capable de nous soutenir dans toute entreprise juste. La crainte provient de ce que nous ignorons le fait que Dieu détient en réalité le contrôle sur toutes choses. L'harmonie est la loi de Dieu, et l'homme reflète Dieu parce que l'homme est une idée spirituelle de l'Entendement divin. Dans notre véritable identité en tant qu'idées de Dieu, tout ce que nous faisons est motivé et maintenu par Dieu.

Nous inquiéter au sujet de notre apparence personnelle, la façon dont nous nous adressons au public ou la compétence dont nous faisons preuve est une fausse croyance qui nous rend conscients de nous-mêmes et qui nous sépare de la conscience actuelle de la toute présence de Dieu, pleine d'amour. Nous essayons d'assumer nous-mêmes la responsabilité du succès de l'entreprise. La Science Chrétienne enseigne l'importance d'établir un sens juste de

notre identité spirituelle. Elle nous aide à percevoir que Dieu, le bien, est l'unique créateur et qu'il prend soin de toute Sa création. Dans le livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, le Découvreur et Fondateur de la Science Chrétienne, Mary Baker Eddy, écrit : « L'Entendement infini crée et gouverne tout, depuis la molécule mentale jusqu'à l'infini. »

La vanité personnelle joue souvent un grand rôle dans notre crainte de parler en public. Quand nos pensées sont rivées sur nous-mêmes, l'assistance peut paraître hostile, critique, inattentive, insensible, impatiente, prendra un air de supériorité. Mais quand nous sommes conscients de notre identité spirituelle, sachant que nous reflétons la chaleur de l'Amour divin et l'intégrité de la Vérité, nous sommes à même de percevoir l'identité spirituelle de ceux qui composent notre assistance. Dieu exprime Ses idées, non seulement à nous-mêmes mais également aux autres. Son amour gouverne tout le monde.

Mrs. Eddy écrit : « Nous devrions maîtriser la crainte au lieu de la cultiver. » Le Christ toujours présent, révélant l'unité spirituelle parfaite de l'homme et de Dieu, détruit l'hostilité et les préjugés.

Qu'y a-t-il donc à craindre ? Sachant que Dieu est omniprésent, nous exprimons la domination. Nous reposant sur l'Entendement divin, nous pouvons exprimer la capacité, la sagesse et les idées qui permettent de communiquer. Exprimer de l'amour envers tous ceux qui viennent nous entendre, nous trouvons que l'Amour divin les enveloppe tous.

¹ Exode 3:11, 12 ; ² Exode 4:10-12 ; ³ Science et Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures, p. 307 ; ⁴ Science et Santé, p. 197.

⁵ Christian Science — prononcer "kristi-an-say-ence".

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, « Science et Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures » de Mary Baker Eddy, existe en français et en anglais. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02116.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02116.

French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
[Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich]

In der Öffentlichkeit sprechen

In der Öffentlichkeit zu sprechen braucht keine Feuerprobe für uns zu sein. Wir brauchen nicht verkrampft zu sein oder Angst zu haben. Schüchternes Befangenheit gehört nicht zu dem von Gott erschaffenen geistigen Menschen und hat keine wirkliche Macht über uns. Die göttliche Liebe regiert den Menschen.

Wenn wir gebeten werden, vor einer Gruppe zu sprechen, reagieren vielleicht viele von uns wie Moise, als der Herr ihm befahl, zum Pharaon zu gehen und für die Kinder Israel die Freiheit zu fordern. Zweimal behauptete Moise, diesen Auftrag nicht erfüllen zu können. Er sagte: „Wer bin ich, daß ich zum Pharaon gehe und führe die Kinder Israel aus Ägypten?“ Und die Antwort vom Herrn lautete schlicht: „Ich will mit dir sein.“ Etwas später sagte Moise bekommen: „Ach, mein Herr, ich bin von jeher nicht beredt gewesen, auch jetzt nicht, seitdem du mit deinem Knecht redest; denn ich hab eine schwere Sprache und eine schwere Zunge.“ Aber wieder kam die Antwort: „Wer hat dem Menschen den Mund geschaffen? ... So geh nun hin: Ich will mit deinem Munde sein und dich lehren, was du sagen sollst.“

Wie Moise sind vielleicht auch wir uns nicht bewußt, welche große Macht den Guten stets gegenwärtig und fähig ist, uns in jedem rechten Bemühen zu unterstützen. Wir bekommen Furcht, wenn wir nicht wissen, daß Gott in Wirklichkeit alles beherrscht. Harmonie ist das Gesetz Gottes. Und der Mensch spiegelt Gott wider, weil er eine geistige Idee des göttlichen Gemüts ist. In unserer wahren Identität als Gottes Idee ist alles, was wir tun, in Gott begründet, und alles wird von Ihm erhalten.

Über die äußere Erscheinung, das Sprechen oder Können ängstlich besorgt zu sein ist eine falsche Annahme, die verhindert, daß wir uns der liebevollen Immergegenwart Gottes bewußt werden. Wir versuchen, die Verantwortung für den Erfolg auf den eigenen Schultern zu tragen. Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt uns, wie wichtig es ist, den richtigen Begriff von unserer geistigen Identität zu gewinnen. Sie hilft uns verstehen, daß Gott, das Gute, der einzige Schöpfer ist und daß Er sich

um Seine ganze Schöpfung kümmert. Im Lehrbuch der Christlichen Wissenschaft schreibt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft: „Das unendliche Gemüt schafft und regiert alles, von dem mentalen Molekül bis zur Unendlichkeit.“

Oft spielt persönliche Eitelkeit eine große Rolle bei unserer Furcht, in der Öffentlichkeit zu sprechen. Wenn unsere Gedanken auf das Selbst ausgerichtet sind, kann es so scheinen, als ob die Zuhörer feindselig, kritisch, un aufmerksam, überheblich oder herzlos diesen Auftrag nicht erfüllen zu können. Er sagte: „Wer bin ich, daß ich zum Pharaon gehe und führe die Kinder Israel aus Ägypten?“ Und die Antwort vom Herrn lautete schlicht: „Ich will mit dir sein.“ Etwas später sagte Moise bekommen: „Ach, mein Herr, ich bin von jeher nicht beredt gewesen, auch jetzt nicht, seitdem du mit deinem Knecht redest; denn ich hab eine schwere Sprache und eine schwere Zunge.“ Aber wieder kam die Antwort: „Wer hat dem Menschen den Mund geschaffen? ... So geh nun hin: Ich will mit deinem Munde sein und dich lehren, was du sagen sollst.“

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Wovor sollten wir uns also fürchten? Wenn wir uns der Allgegenwart Gottes bewußt sind, drücken wir Herrschaft aus. Und wenn wir uns auf das göttliche Gemüt verlassen, können wir die Fähigkeiten, die Weisheit und die Ideen zum Ausdruck bringen, die die Menschen ansprechen. Wenn wir allen Zuhörern Liebe entgegenbringen, stellen wir fest, daß alle von der göttlichen Liebe umfassen sind.

¹ 2. Mose 3:11, 12 ; ² 2. Mose 4:10-12 ; ³ Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 307 ; ⁴ Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 197.

⁵ Christian Science — sprich: kristi-an-say-ence.

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Lesesälen der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02116.

Auskunft über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache erteilt auf Anfrage das Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02116.



On the island of Patmos, Greece

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer



"Nagakubo, about 1840" from the 69 Stations on the Kisakado by Ando Hiroshige (1791-1858) Japan

Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, the Henry H. Phillips Collection

Great masters of art, it appears, run through history in clusters, like buses through city streets when traffic is heavy. No sooner had Katsushika Hokusai carried the seemingly final load of passengers to the enjoyment of prints than Ando Hiroshige moved alongside with another. The city was Edo, as the administrative capital of Japan was then called.

As the 18th ran into the 19th century, young Hiroshige began his working life not as an artist but as a fireman. Edo was probably the most inflammable big city in the world at that time. Hiroshige had a wife who, allegedly, was opposed to his eventual shift to an artistic career. Between municipal and domestic fires his circumstances were not notably serene.

Then it came about — in the fateful manner in which events occur — that he was obliged to accompany a state procession from Edo to Kyoto, the imperial capital. In his capacity of fire warden he was dispatched, with a gift of horses from the shogun to the tenno, presumably as insurance against unauthorized fires during the progress.

Such processions, a chronicler has written, resembled lengthy dragons, gold glittering, standards fluttering, ceremoniously pacing the winding way between the capitals. During this era of peace it was forbidden to build a bridge over a river intersecting this road lest the

The adventures of serenity

clans should use it for military purposes. I'm not sure how people crossed, unless by wading. One thing is sure, that for two centuries, traffic on this so-called Tokaido Road was as slow and peaceful as it could possibly be made.

It passed through some of the most elegantly verdant scenery that our planet had to offer. Taller than towers were aisles of trees, and as aromatic as incense. The route skirted the bases of green mountains abutting the blue-green sea. At rest stations, neat villages stood by waterfalls and brooks, integral to the environment. Those who saw it as it was were caught in a spell that

had to be felt to be believed, and was the stuff of dreams of unutterable enchantment.

After taking this trip Hiroshige quit his job with the fire department and entered the hazardous field of art. Unlike occasionally turbulent Hokusai, he became the master of serenity among print makers.

The quality that shines with his moon, lies with his rearrangements of existing hills, waits with his shadows within shadows, drifts with his mists, plots with his figures, grows with his trees, informs all his designs and gently settles with his snow, is a steadily radiant inner peace, that, very likely, he picked up on the Tokaido Road.

His pictures were taken by a publisher in Edo. They were printed like others, inexpensively for popular consumption on virtually imperishable paper. After the consumers, inundated with art, had finished with the pictures, they saved the paper for the wrapping of packages.

As the 19th century wore on, French Impressionist painters discovered the "wrapping paper," around shipments of tea, sent from Japan to France. France became greatly influenced by Japan as we now know. But Hiroshige's vision of serenity remains his alone.

Peter Hopkins

The perils of pronunciation

Five or six years ago, I went to see Karel Reisz, the director, about playing Vanessa Redgrave's mother in the film, "Loves of Isadora Duncan." Although I did play the part eventually, he was more interested in this time in persuading me to be a coach for Vanessa's American accent. She herself had suggested that I might do it since I had worked with her before. I could think of it as a holiday, he said — staying at the best hotels.

We stayed at the Ambassador, Opafia, Yugoslavia. If you are on the front side you overlook the sea, the rocky coast and shark nets, the outdoor pool and sun terrace (just

outside the sliding glass doors of the indoor pool). It was October. We swam every day and most nights. If you are on the hind side of the hotel you can almost reach out from your broad balcony and touch the perpendicular purple-black mountains and watch the brave lights come on on the wild road leading up like a stock market graph for the wild Yugoslav drivers.

Vanessa Redgrave — or V or Nessa or Van — switched around that living sunshine of a smile no matter what she was called. A firmly established star she was also an alert, humble student. Once she doubted my American pronunciation. Flatly. With both

feet. It was a certain word ending. I knew it was right. But what could I do? She thought I'd been away from home too long — that I had forgotten. Jason Roberts Jr. was playing Paris Singer, father of one of her children, grandson of all those millions of sewing machines. (Jason hails from Hollywood. Went to school there. Same as I did, only mine was L.A.) We were on location outside London using a beautiful chateau built by one of the Rothschilds. One evening after dinner I made a list of words with the same phonetic ending as the one Vanessa doubted and I asked Jason to pronounce them for us. He did. My way.

The day the buffalo came

It's a symptom of our era that we didn't know very much about buffalo. Before they arrived in our yard one morning, all we knew were the history book pictures.

So, we stood plastered to the windows at the sight of our shaggy, prehistoric-looking guests. Our cattle, in pens on all sides, stood pressed against the wires, staring. And the horses were astonished.

The boldest one, my big red gelding, strode over to investigate the matter. But even he was compelled to withdraw hastily when a massive buffalo head turned toward him and gave a ponderous shake.

None of the buffalo had moved throughout the meeting, save for that one head-shake, but all of us knew who was boss from then on. It was plain to see that buffalo were very big medicine.

We dialed the only number we knew where buffalo lived and the man who answered said, "Oh, no." But he came over anyway to help us stare at them.

"They must've started jumping fences," he said sadly. "I s'pose somebody was botherin' 'em."

Who would bother such formidable creatures as these? With their huge heads and forequarters, they reminded me of locomotives. Dangerous and temperamental locomotives, at that.

I'd heard about buffalo who upset tourist cars in South Dakota.

"Naw, not without provocation," said the buffalo man. "They don't like being crowded or cornered or teased, though. They're funny critters. It's like they're tellin' you all the time — you leave me be and I'll leave you be."

But were we going to just let them be here, in our front yard?

He grinned. "Could be."

And that's when our buffalo education began. We discovered first off that buffalo won't follow a haystack the way cattle will. They prefer to clamber up hillsides and forage in the snow for their own kind of feed.

The next big surprise was that they rather like wind. We had hoped for some help from a stiff post-blizzard breeze out of the northwest (since their home was southeast) but they didn't go quite as expected, either. They simply raised their huge heads into the wind and glided steadily northwest, icicles hanging from their beards.

The buffalo man explained, "They're the

only critters who will walk right into a blizzard, instead of drifting with the wind like cattle do. Buffalo know better than to get in a pocket."

Another thing these shaggy relics from another age won't do is drive. When we opened gate after gate and said, "There, buffalo, go that way," they simply stopped.

With heads lowered and small horns curved they considered us and our gates, measuringly. Then they ambled over to the fence alongside and jumped.

That's how the day went. The buffalo tacked casually back and forth across our path for as long as it pleased them to do so, and then they moved off west in that deceptive ground-covering stride.

They didn't seem to want to go home. By the time we had roared around on the roads where they had carried their long-legged solves (at something close to ten miles per hour, without rest stops, and without regard for fences or creeks or hills) we discovered they were settled in the roughest terrain we own, munching on soapweed.

We concluded we'd have to use horses. Would buffalo hurt horses?

"Not in a pasture," he said carefully. "I had these in a pasture with my own cattle and horses all summer. But I have seen a buffalo knock a horse down when you tryin' to drive 'em."

He paused and looked at us.

"You gotta realize that buffalo are wild." Wild, we could believe. But watching them spread out on our snowdusted siddell, gamely pulling up the only green things around — noxious soapweeds — and standing head-on into the wind with icicles hanging from their beards, we could not dislike them.

Here was more than a colorful relic from the past. Here was a creature of stubborn, very stubborn, independence, asking nothing of us but to be left alone on land that was actually his long before it was ours. They fit those bleak, bare hills better than we ever have.

Just as we had done with that other half of their ancient legend — the Indian — we had driven the buffalo away and attempted to corral and handfeed a spirit which cannot be restricted. It made us feel very humble, to see how much our fences denied them.

Surely there must be a way we could all coexist? If there is, we are trying it. The buffalo never really did go home to stay. They keep coming back. The buffalo man says they must like our black cattle.

My mother says they like this one valley where nothing is ever shot at. She thinks they have followed the deer to my preservationist doorstep through the wisdom of a wildlife grapevine.

All I know is that I hike more cautiously these days.

Norma Jane Skjold

The Monitor's religious article

Public speaking

Speaking in public need not be an ordeal. One does not have to be tense or afraid. Self-conscious fearfulness does not belong to the spiritual man of God's creating, and it has no real power over us. Divine Love governs man.

Many of us, if asked to speak before a group, may react very much as Moses did when the Lord commanded him to go to Pharaoh and claim freedom for the children of Israel. Twice Moses pleaded his inability to do what he was told. He said, "Who am I, that I should go unto Pharaoh, and that I should bring forth the children of Israel out of Egypt?" And the Lord's reply came, simply, "Certainly I will be with thee." Later, Moses' fearfulness caused him to say, "O my Lord, I am not eloquent, neither heretofore, nor since thou hast spoken unto thy servant: but I am slow of speech, and of a slow tongue." But the answer again came, "Who hath made man's mouth? . . . Now therefore go, and I will be with thy mouth, and teach thee what thou shalt say."

Like Moses, we may be ignorant of the great power of good that is ever present and able to support us in every right endeavor. Fear arises from ignorance of the fact that God is actually in control of everything. Harmony is the law of God. And man reflects God, because man is a spiritual idea of divine Mind. In our true identity as God's idea, everything we do is motivated and maintained by God.

Self-conscious worrying about appearance, delivery, or ability is a false belief that separates us from a present consciousness of the loving ever-presence of God. We try to carry the responsibility for success on our own shoulders. Christian Science teaches the importance of establishing a proper sense of our spiritual identity. It helps us to perceive that God, good, is the only creator and that He takes care of His entire creation. In the Christian Science textbook *The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science*, Mary Baker Eddy, writes, "Infinite Mind creates and governs all, from the mental molecule to infinity."†

Personal vanity often plays a large role in

BIBLE VERSE

Unto thee, O God, do we give thanks, unto thee do we give thanks: for that thy name is near thy wondrous works declare. Psalms 75:1

Island of thaw

This day, the sun is a halo on the hours and my heart files singing, bird-glad, higher than the tallest tree. The children, with tulip-colored voices, play on this May-happy island of thaw. The old men, ice-caught in age, have cracks of laughter on the frozen surfaces of their vision. Everywhere and everywhere, are signs of winter's breaking, of the heart's inherent spring.

June M. Findley

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Bessie Love

OPINION

India to develop nuclear arms?

By Mohan Ram
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi

Despite its protests to the contrary, it is widely thought that India will undertake a nuclear weapons program — possibly by 1980.

India joined the nuclear club a year ago with an explosion said to promote the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Since then, New Delhi has reiterated its intention not to develop weapons. But this assertion lacks credibility even with domestic opinion.

After the May, 1974, explosion the antibomb lobby collapsed. The debate now is between those who favor a crash program to develop intermediate-range ballistic missiles (IRBMs) within five years, and intercontinental missiles (ICBMs) afterward if necessary, and those who want a balanced ICBM program and thermonuclear warheads even if it takes 10 years.

China's nuclear capability and the United States' deploy-

ment of nuclear submarines in the Indian Ocean are cited as reasons that will impel India to reverse its stand.

The correlation between India's nuclear development program and its space program cannot be ignored. India launched its first space satellite April 19, using a Soviet rocket and facilities. A second satellite launching is planned in 1976, using India's own rocket. By the early 1980s the country hopes to put a satellite into orbit with a four-stage booster vehicle. This would mean almost a delivery system of ICBM dimensions.

By such a timetable India would have moved from a program of fissionable explosions to one of thermonuclear explosions in 10 years. Many therefore have concluded that the country could become an operational nuclear power by the mid-1980s even without a formal decision to do so.

The bomb debate in India began immediately after the first Chinese atomic test in 1964. It now flows from the difference between the two sides in their "threat perception," notwithstanding China's declaration that it would not be the first to use nuclear weapons against anyone.

Melvin Maddocks

Assault by words

One of the favorite platitudes of the past 50 years asserted that Victorianism was the iron maiden clamped upon the modern soul. The plausibly enlightened conclusion followed: In order to make people healthy, sane, one must release them from their own instruments of repression — their overcivilized restraints.

So fervent did this dogma become that it was assumed most evil and practically all unhappiness were due to excessive self-control. If only human beings could become uninhibited — in touch again with some mythical primitive self — wars would cease and creativity would bloom like wild roses in everybody's life.

James Joyce and D. H. Lawrence were read less as masters of the novel than as psychic liberators. Victorianism, it was suggested, had tyrannized by silence. That taboo must be exorcised by the ritual of free speech. If one could only mention the unmentionable, wouldn't all the walls come tumbling down?

From "Ulysses" to "Lenny," the ultimate dirty word was "censorship," while what once had been defined as "obscene" came to be defended as a new kind of morality. To use the four-letter words was to announce once and for all one's emancipation from Victorian "hang-ups." Casual obscenity — praised as "rich, liberating, existential language" — became the signal by which the children of the bourgeoisie declared their secession from the middle class and its "values."

The revolution has been notoriously successful — so successful, in fact, that only book-burning splinters, medieval-minded judges, and other puritan-caricatures would presume to argue with it. But now the stereotype of Victorianism is being reappraised; and so, at last, are the stereotypes against Victorianism.

For instance, culture-watchers are noticing that obscenity, rather than being an avant-garde practice, has become the latest conformity. Everybody seems to be doing it.

Furthermore, for those who believe words ought to have meaning, little appears to have been gained by replacing glib euphemisms with glib obscenities.

But an even more serious objection is being raised in forums as diverse as Redbook (where Barbara Lawrence, a professor of humanities, insisted "Dirty Words Can Harm You") and the current American Scholar (where, with qualifications, John P. Sisk develops Miss Lawrence's theme under the title, "The Promise of Dirty Words").

Miss Lawrence's contention is that obscenities belong to the same "sadistic group of words" as the epithets of racial prejudice. Like those epithets, obscenities "deform identity," in particular isolating anatomy from human wholeness.

Neither Sisk nor Miss Lawrence traces the connection, but this analysis of the aggressiveness, the hostility behind obscenity corresponds with Freud's interpretation. Freud believed that "the utterance of obscene words" necessarily involved a "person attacked," generally a woman — or all women. He explained obscenity as a practice whose effect (and possibly whose purpose) is indeed the "degradation of women." Or, as Garson Legman put it bluntly in "Rationale of the Dirty Joke," obscenity is "verbal rape."

Obviously there is a lot more to the politics of obscenity than the Faculty-Gutter-Hokey People vs. The People, the conflict that often has been portrayed. One of the more fashionable justifications of obscenity is that the only true obscenity is war. Now it is becoming clearer that obscenity is psychological warfare. The most popular four-letter word has an original meaning of "hitting," "striking." "Making love" in this sense is "making war."

Yet, as Miss Lawrence points out, the people who are most scrupulous about avoiding sadistic words with racial violence in them are habitually and obtusely using obscenities and this includes women. There may well be other functions of obscenity, but will the present attempt to educate society to the curiously ignored barbarism of rape succeed until the function of obscenity as "verbal rape" is recognized?

It may be time to ask in all seriousness: If the Watergate tapes didn't give obscenity a bad name, what will?



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COMMENTARY

Brezhnev hints at secret doomsday weapon

By Victor Zorza

The doomsday weapon at which Soviet Party Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev hinted in his latest speech is making some people ask whether the Soviet Union is on the verge of a technological breakthrough previously unsuspected in the West.

Mr. Brezhnev says that the level of science and technology is now such "that a serious danger arises of the creation of a weapon even more awesome than the nuclear one."

Because the problem is becoming "more acute and urgent with every day," Mr. Brezhnev wants the major powers to give a lead by concluding an agreement "banning the creation of new types of weapons of mass destruction, new systems of such weapons."

At the top of almost everybody's list of new horror weapons is the laser. In its simplest form, a laser could be a glass rod or a tube filled with gas. When stimulated, it emits a concentrated form of light which has certain properties.

Military research establishments in both the United States and the Soviet Union are hard at work to produce a laser death ray, but most civilian scientists tend to regard it as still belonging to the world of science fiction. There is no doubt, however, that the laser already has important military applications in such conventional fields as the more accurate aiming of existing weapons.

Some of the new "smart" bombs, which unerringly find their targets, ride on laser beams. A defensive laser, with which the U.S. military hopes to arm the new B-1 bomber, would be able to knock down other aircraft or missiles.

The laser would emit a beam of coherent light which would be converted into thermal energy as it hit the skin of a hostile aircraft, which would then burn up.

The next step, if all the technical obstacles which still stand in the way of the first step are overcome, would be to place the laser weapon in a satellite. One satellite could then attack another with its laser beam and, ultimately, when a way is found to concentrate the necessary amounts of energy in its small space, a satellite could set a city on fire.

But the technology necessary for this does not exist yet — and both the United States and the Soviet Union have signed an international treaty prohibiting the placing of weapons of mass destruction in orbit. Mr. Brezhnev's insistence that a new treaty is necessary suggests that he has some other weapon in mind.

Nor can he be thinking of the laser death ray, which would be designed to kill people without damaging the surroundings. It would be a highly directional, selective weapon, and therefore not a weapon of mass destruction as defined by Mr. Brezhnev for the purposes of the new treaty.

Weapons made from materials heavier than uranium, if and when such stable elements are discovered, could provide powerful sources of energy — so powerful that the new weapon could be much smaller, far more destructive, "cleaner" and therefore more versatile, more easily produced and engineered to the point where, at the outer limit of scientific imagination, it would be comparable to a rifle bullet.

But the transuranium weapon would still be a nuclear weapon, and therefore presumably does not qualify for Mr. Brezhnev's "more awesome than nuclear" category. This

would also apply to the equally fanciful and remote subnuclear and anti-matter weapons.

Subnuclear physics might yield particles smaller than the nucleus itself — such as protons, neutrons, or the latest addition to the list, quarks — to provide greater destructive power for new weapons. But their nature is still imperfectly understood, although a great deal of scientific attention is now devoted to locating quarks.

The anti-matter weapon, even more remote as a practical possibility, would derive from the total conversion of matter into energy, the annihilation of matter, and could yield a destructive power a thousand times greater than present nuclear devices.

But unless Mr. Brezhnev knows something unknown to leading Western scientists, none of these weapons would seem to qualify for his list. They know the present state of science and technology, which is cited by Mr. Brezhnev, and they do not believe that it justifies any "acute and urgent" concern about the emergence of such weapons.

Biological weapons might conceivably qualify for his "more awesome than nuclear" category, but they are banned by international agreements to which both the United States and the Soviet Union adhere. Some chemical weapons, such as the new binary gas, might also be regarded as more awesome. But these weapons already exist, while Mr. Brezhnev is talking about weapons which have yet to emerge.

This process of elimination leaves open the possibility (to be examined in a further article) that what Mr. Brezhnev had in mind was environmental warfare, about which the Kremlin has displayed considerable concern in recent times.

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Washington Letter

America's quiet cry for less government

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.

From Mid-America

The surprising thing one finds on a trip through America's midsection, from South to North, is that people, generally speaking, are relatively contented.

No, those who are jobless are not contented. Neither are those who have to scrounge for food — and who find that rising prices make food even harder to come by.

The recession and inflation have cut deeply. Yet, having said that, one has to report that people, by and large, seem to be doing very well — economically. They are dissatisfied with government, turned off by politicians, and skeptical about what their leaders may be promising them. But there is no economy-linked rebellion in the air, not even the pre-election cry of "let's turn the rascals out!"

This reporter, as a youth, traveled through this country in depression days. He saw children picking through garbage cans for food. He saw, and traveled briefly with, the throngs of starving men who were riding the rails. He hitch-hiked, too, with the armies of homeless and jobless who kept on the move constantly, always hoping that the next place might bring employment.

During those days one could sense that the mood of America was one of smoldering discontent. The country was a tinderbox. The system, itself, was under attack. Millions of Americans wanted change — desperately. And there was, as the result, a massive overturning.

The Republicans were thrown out. Roosevelt and the New Deal came in. One does not have to evaluate the FDR period — whether, on balance, it was good or bad — to say with certainty that Roosevelt did, indeed, preside over a great social revolution. The United States has never been the same since.

All along our route on this recent trip we talked to political leaders, both Republican and Democratic, and asked them this question: "What's on the mind of the people in your region, those you see and visit with every day?"

One Midwesterner (a Democrat with liberal leanings) put it this way: "There's a lot of complaining. People don't trust government

anymore. Watergate did that to us. They don't trust me. They won't contribute campaign money. And they don't want to participate in government."

"But I don't find many who really are advocates of change — not so much that they are willing to do something about it. They, mainly, are saying, 'Just leave us alone. Don't bother us.'"

Another Midwesterner (a Republican) talked in much the same vein: "People don't want to change government so much today as they just want government to leave them alone — to get off their backs. They want less government, less taxes."

A Southern Democrat said this: "People I talk to have lost faith in government. They don't want change, because they think change will just mean more of the same."

From our many conversations with political leaders and with people generally in this region — and in other regions too — we have come to these conclusions:

1. California's young Governor, Jerry Brown, has found the "big issue" in the United States: There is, indeed, a "now and mighty tide moving now against 'big government,' 'big spending in government,' and 'the growing tax load.' This is no longer a Republican or conservative issue. It is an issue that interests most Americans today.

2. Just as there is a "neoliberalism" at work in this country, there now is also a "neoconservatism" that is taking hold. The concept that the government which governs least also governs best is, suddenly it seems, evoking widespread support.

Could this, of itself, be the beginnings of revolt? No, not that. People are just too economically content for that. Angry rebellion is not in the air.

However, there is a quiet but growing desire among Americans for less government, less spending, less taxes.

And those politicians who respond to this mood will enhance their chances of staying in office — or of being elected for the first time.

Mr. Sperling is chief of the Washington bureau of The Christian Science Monitor.

Richard L. Strout

Detente with Cuba?

Washington

One of the biggest United States naval bases is leased from a communist country. We pay \$2,000 a year for it. "In gold coin." Only gold isn't readily available so we pay the paper equivalent — \$4,000. Yes — Guantanamo Bay in Cuba. Forty-five square miles of it. When the rent comes due on the 99-year lease started in 1903 the U.S. Embassy in Bern turns the money over to the Swiss Government which sends it with a correct letter of transmittal to the Swiss Embassy in Havana. It must be one of the strangest arrangements in history. We have, incidentally, an embargo against Cuba, our landlord, which Cubans call a blockade.

Reporters traveling with Sen. George McGovern (D) of South Dakota to Cuba last month brought back details like this, one of them being John McCormally, editor of the Burlington, Iowa, Hawk Eye. He notes comments from three men on U.S.-Cuban relations:

McGovern: "I believe the embargo should be lifted. It is foolish and self-defeating. It no longer serves any purpose."

Castro (May 7): "It is not easy because we belong to two different worlds. But we are neighbors, and one way or another, we ought to live in peace."

Gerald Ford (May 10, to the Organization of American States): "Every state has a right to its own system of government and its own economic and social organization. We live in a hemisphere with a rich tradition of diversity. One of our continuing tasks is to resolve issues that could divide us."

Since then Fidel Castro has made conciliatory gestures: sent back an imprisoned hijacker for American justice, and agreed to release a \$3 million ransom for a 1972 hijacking. He wants the U.S. embargo lifted on food and drugs. Senators Jacob K. Javits (R) of New York, and Claiborne Pell (D) of Rhode Island were there last year and urged a start in thawing relations. Is that possible with a neighbor who jails political dissidents — a practice which the United States deprecates but managed to live with in South Vietnam and now again in South Korea?

Legacy aside, what's Cuba like today? For one thing, it appears there has been a population explosion. It may be exerting its own demographic pressure.

Cuba is a small country with a dense population getting denser.

The U.S. has 20 inhabitants per square kilometer, Cuba 80. That's almost as high as China. It makes food important. Cuba has imported 30,000 dairy cattle from Canada to cross with its own scrawny stock (like Brahmas) to meet the hot climate and help produce meat and milk, both currently rationed. Beef and poultry come in part from Denmark, Bulgaria, and Canada. There are still 180,000 private farmers, the McGovern group heard, but nobody owns more than 165 acres.

Editor McCormally tells Iowa readers: Iowa has 65,000 square miles, Cuba 44,000; Iowa has 85 percent of this in farms, Cuba 83 percent. But Iowa is flat, Cuba mountainous. Most Cuban farmland is in sugar and the idea is to reduce this to 80 percent by 1980, with the balance in rice and meat.

Since the 1959 revolution Cuba's population had jumped 50 percent, reporters heard — from 6 million to 9½ million. What a leap! Half the people today are under 20. Birth-control devices are available but the government has no organized plan for family limitation.

Other things have been happening too, according to these showcase accounts: In 1969 a million of the 6 million were illiterate; now illiteracy is allegedly wiped out — a boast apparently supported by United Nations educational teams. Child labor is outlawed. Wages are low and hard to estimate what with all the subsidies; at the steel mill, the McGovern group heard that workers made about \$4 a day — \$120 a month.

For years the U.S. forbade Detroit's overseas car subsidiaries to sell to Cuba. But last year Argentina said: either let Ford and GM plants in Buenos Aires fill Cuban orders, with Argentina's \$600 million line of credit, or we'll nationalize. Now the cars are coming, mostly to government officials. The profit goes to the Argentine, not to idle Detroit.

Should the U.S. rethink its policy? The Organization of American States meets July 18, in Costa Rica, to discuss lifting the embargo. The U.S. endorses the move. Some will object, however: detente is well enough for Russia or China, they will say — but Cuba?